In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Gives you value for money.
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VOL. III, NO. 165 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July				
18th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000		
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th "	Khiva	9000		
15th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000		
29th "	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Egyptian	10300		
12th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th "	Maloja	11500		
26th "	Maloja	12500		
3rd "	Egypt	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Karmala	9000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	5th July	17th July
Kiku Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July
Ryo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	27th July	8th August

For Freight apply here

H. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN BADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	680	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the ... of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 151

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C.2

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 17th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "CHAKLA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Friday 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.
FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
15th July, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 8,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D 2

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1438

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemne: fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 12,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 3,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure sure for it is Kasagra, pleasant and perfect. D. 26

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
18, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B. 8

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
"ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE—Comprehensive policy covering all Risks by Motorists. Ask for prospectus from Lloyds Motor Car Insurance Agents.—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—8. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS of CASTROL the best Lubricating Oil for Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, as supplied to the War Office.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
13

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.
200

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

APPOINTMENT VACANT—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Municipal Engineer to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.
The pay of the appointment is progressive, viz. Rs. 800 to 1,000 per mensom, an increment of Rs. 50 per annum being given after every year of approved service upto the maximum pay of 1,000 per mensem, but the first increment will be conditional on the passing of a colloquial test in the language of the Province, viz. Urdu. The agreement will be terminable by six months' notice on either side. 9 3/8 per cent. will be deducted each month from the salary and paid into the Municipal Provident Fund: and the Municipality will make a contribution equal to one-half of the amount of the deduction made from the salary to the deposit account of the applicant.
Applicant must be between 28 and 40 years of age, must have practised as a Borough Surveyor or Municipal Engineer for 5 years and must hold a recognised diploma in Civil Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who also possess knowledge and experience of Mechanical Engineering, Water Works and maintenance of macadamized roads. The salary will commence from the date of the successful applicant's joining at Cawnpore.
Applications, which should be accompanied by a full statement of qualifications, copies of certificates, a medical certificate of sound health and references to three persons who may be addressed as to character, should be addressed not later than 31st July 1915 to—
THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
Cawnpore.
1119

WANTED.

WANTED—In good locality, furnished or unfurnished House or large Flat, 5 or 6 bed-rooms, etc., on short or long lease. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 301

WANTED by the Abbottabad Nursing Association a fully qualified European Nurse.—For terms and particulars apply to Mrs. BADCOCK, Hon. Sec., Nursing Association, Abbottabad. 401

WANTED two Graduates, one must be a Science knowing man on Rs. 70/- and the other on Rs. 60/. Applications together with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the SUPDT. of EDUCATION, Jaora State, B. B. & C. I. R. 402

WANTED.—By middle-aged European (FRENCH) situation as Hotel or Club Manager or Steward, 25 years' unique experience, 1st class Caterer. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

BANDMASTER—The O. C. Depot, 29th Punjabis, wishes to recommend the Regimental European Bandmaster. He is an excellent Bandmaster and a British subject. Services are being dispensed with as the Regiment has gone abroad.—Apply O. C. DEPOT, 29th Punjabis, Jhansi. 404

WANTED a Smart Salesman for men's wear department, able to dress windows and good stock-keeper. English experience essential. Apply with copy of testimonials to—
FRANCIS HARRISON,
HATHAWAY & Co.,
403 Calcutta.

A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, with practical experience, is required to lay out and maintain a compound of about 100 acres for His Highness the Rajah of Pudukkottai, G.C.I.E., at Pudukkottai.
Apply with testimonials and references to THE DARBAR, Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly. 407

WANTED two GRADUATES for the posts of ASSISTANT MASTERS in the Savantwadi High School. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, optional subjects and the Vernacular.
R. G. SABNIS,
Educational Inspector.
405 Savantwadi.

WANTED—In a Civil suit the services of a qualified geologist to report about the formation of nearly three hundred kham bighas of land in Basti District, on the banks of a river, within 5 miles of a railway station, whether the land is alluvial or part of the original crust of the earth.—Apply by 20th July 1915 with qualification and terms to The SUBORDINATE JUDGE, Basti U. P. 406

GAYA JAIL PRESS— Wanted immediately a senior English Reader capable of passing work for Press. The post is on the Permanent Establishment, and the pay Rs. 80 per mensem. The selected candidates will be required to work jail hours under jail conditions, and will be on 6 months' probation Preference will be given to the natives of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, or those domiciled therein, if otherwise suitable. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and with particulars as to age, nationality etc., will be received by the undersigned up to 21st July 1915.
A. F. STEVENS,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Gaya Jail Press, Gaya.
312

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

TO BE LET.

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
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Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
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Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 115 of 1909.
EZEKIEL SOLOMON MEYERS. ...Plaintiff.
vs.
SIMHABAI, widow and others. ...Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. ESMAIL MAHOMED has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property at a sale by public auction held by the Commissioner of this Hon. High Court in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree absolute made in the above suit bearing date the 14th day of November, 1912, and in the Judge's Order dated the 27th day of March, 1915 in the said suit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Pydhowni Road, at Khadak outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1307 and New No. 7064, Old Survey No. 259 and New Survey No. 2958 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1043 and Street No. 203-207 Pydhowni Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Moosa Jessen Noorani on or towards the West by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Bunderally Ismail, on or towards the North by the Pydhowni Road, on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Khoja Jairajbhai Pirbhai.
The above property has been sold subject to the following charges viz:—
1. A charge for Rs. 3210 together with interest thereon at the rate of 6% p.c. per annum from the 7th day of June 1911 until payment in favour of Elihahna Solomon Perzarker.
2. A charge for the payment of maintenance to Leabai and Rachelbai at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 each per month during their respective lives.
3. Costs as mentioned in the Consent Decree dated the 16th day of December 1913 passed in suit No. 157 of 1912 O. S. amounting to Rs. 4,000 or thereabouts.
All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift lease, lien, charge or otherwise, other than those mentioned above are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office situate at 121, Medows Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same if any, will be considered to have been waived.
Dated this 14th day of July 1915.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
1247 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BALUBHAI HARGOVANDAS and MAGANLAL JEKISONDAS have contracted to exchange their undermentiond property with that of our clients Messrs Marzban Ardeshir and Mahiar Nusserwan free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance gift mortgage lease sale lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 7 days fom the date hereof otherwise the same shall be regarded as null and void and considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or fields situate at Kurla in the Registration sub-district of Kurla Taluka Salsette District Thana and registered as follows:—
Firstly Old Survey No. 219 Sub No. 13 New Survey No. 297 Sub No. 1 Area 1¾ Gunthas assessment annas two.
Secondly another piece to the West of the above Old Survey No. 219 Sub No. 14 New Survey No. 297 Sub No. 2 and Survey No. 219 Sub No. 16 New Survey No. 297 Sub No. 4 Area one Guntha assessment one anna. In all area 2¾ gunthas assessment annas three both pieces are adjoining each other and are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the public passage on the West by the property of Dadoba Govindji Naik on the North by the street going from Kurla station to Agra Road and on the South by the property of Thacker Dossa Jivan containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts.
Thirdly Survey No. 219 Sub No. 16 and 19 area 408 square yards or thereabouts assessment Rs. 1-1-0 together with the chawls and a filled up foundation of a third chawl and bounded on the East by the passage belonging to Givind Hansraj Thaker Damoder Khimji Thaker Bhimji Jiva deceased and Meghji Amersey and beyond that by the Vihad Water pipe on the West by the vacant piece of land belonging to Govindji Premji and partly by the banglow of Sherff Kasam on the south by the property of Thaker Govindji Hansraj and on the North by the property hereinabove firstly and secondly described.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1915.
AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Messrs. Marzban Ardeshir and Mahiar Nusserwan.
1245

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VIRBAI, widow of MOHANJI DAMJI late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. .....Deceased.
PREMJI WALJI, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk residing at Bhat Bazaar outside the Fort of Bombay the Executor and Trustee named in the said will of the above-named deceased. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of July, 1915.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1246

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 Noon on Monday the 2nd August 1915 for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st March 1915 and 31st August 1915 on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System, and Branches.
Forms of tender can be had from the Undersigned on payment of annas 8 for each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
F. J. PAGE,
Loco and Carriage Foreman.
Parel Works,
5th July, 1915.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank, will be closed from THURSDAY the 1st proximo till THURSDAY the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

15, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PEARL MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COMMON PEARLS.

Under instructions from Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank (in liquidation) and on account and risk of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naginchand & Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 17th July, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the ground floor of the Indian Specie Bank premises, Apollo Street, Fort, the following lots:
Lot No. 13, Description pearls, Weight about 516 chows.
Lot No. 19, Description pearls white (drilled), Weight about 586 chows.
Lot No. 74, Description pearls Bunches, Weight about 181 chows.
Lot No. 85, Description pearls round, Weight about, 800 chows.
Lot No. 90, Description pearls white, Weight about 536 chows.
Lot No. B/2, Description, pearls white (drilled), Weight about, 461 chows.
Lot No. 2/67, Description pearls button, Weight about, 201 chows.
Lot No. 8/67, Description, pearls, Weight about, 187 chows.
Lot No. 25/67, Description pearls (white) drilled, Weight about 24½ tank.
Lot No. 26/67, Description pearls (white) round, drilled Weight about, 574 chows.
Lot No. 32/67, Description, pearls (white) Weight about, 1034 chows.
Lot No. 34/67, Description pearls white round, drilled Weight about 71½ tank.
Lot No. 51/67, Description pearls drilled, Weight about 119 tank.
Lot No. 54/67, Description pearls, Weight about 110 tank.
Lot No. 55/67, Description pearls (drilled), Weight about 202 chows.
Lot No. 62/67, Description pearls (Nimru), Weight about 1,134 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above pearls are open for inspection at the Bank's premises,
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 15th July, 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 16, Hummum Street, a lot of silver, nickel, gunmetal, fancy case watches, comprising of chronograph, pendulum, automatic, universal time, and other sorts. All quite new, in perfect order and of celebrated makers. The watches will be sold singly to suit all customers, and are on view.
AFTER 4 P.M.
By order of concerned 50 barrels cement of well known maker.
SHAW & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1915.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B-6

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instruction from Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas, the Surviving Executor of the late Mr. Jugmohandas, Vandrawandas Bhaiseth, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Dadiseth Ateshbehram, Lane, teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, glassware, crockeryware, beddings, clocks, safes, copper, brass and German silver utensils, wooden boxes, etc., etc.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the following chawls:—
A two-storied chawl, situate at De Lisle Road, G. Ward No. 2272 (1), and Street No. 328, which was formerly belonging to Messrs. Vithaldas Dharamdas Ranchordas Dharamdas and Ramdas Dharamdas.
A three-storied chawl, situate at Ferguson Road, G. Ward No. 2055 (2), and Street No. 1051 (1), which was formerly belonging to Mr. Nowroji Sorabji Bansha.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the different parties concerned:—
Lot No. 1.—43 Pearls Necklace, about 38 chows.
Lot No. 2.—69 Pearls Necklace, about 60 chows.
Lot No. 3.—3 Pearls Coloured Pearls, about 30 chows.
Lot No. 4.—6 Pearls Tinted Pearls, about 31 chows.
Lot No. 5.—2 Pearls Tinted Pearls, about 25 chows.
Lot No. 6.—2 Pearls, about 15 chows.
15 chows.
Lot No. 7.—30 Pearls Drop Pearls, about 56 chows.
Lot No. 8.—125 Pearls 5 String Pearls, about 140 chows.
Lot No. 9.—215 Pearls 7 String Pearls, about 70 chows.
Lot No. 10.—318 Pearls 9 String Pearls, about 35 chows.
Lot No. 11.—1708 Pearls 31 String Pearls, about 95 chows.
Lot No. 12.—1709 Pearls 31 String Pearls (3 bunches), about 95 chows.
Lot No. 13.—261 Pearls 7 String Pearls (3 bunches), about 125 chows.
Lot No. 14.—453 Pearls 11 String Pearls, about 118 chows.
Lot No. 15.—550 Pearls 12 String Pearls, about 80 chows.
Lot No. 16.—73 Pearls 4 String Pearls, about 225 chows.
Lot No. 17.—111 Pearls 5 String Pearls, about 107 chows.
Lot No. 18.—140 Pearls 2 String Fine Necklace, about 280 chows.
Lot No. 19.—5 Pearls 1 String very fine Pearls, about 75 chows.
Lot No. 20.—61 Pearls 1 String Necklace, about 140 chows.
Lot No. 21.—49 Pearls 1 String Necklace, about 50 chows.
Lot No. 22.—51 Pearls 1 String Necklace, about 30 chows.
Lot No. 23.—1 Drilled Pearl, about 28 chows.
Lot No. 24.—2 Drilled Pearls, about 10 chows.
Lot No. 25.—96 String Pearls, about 86 chows.
Lot No. 26.—49 Drop Pearls, about 251 chows.
Lot No. 27.—1 Drop Pearls, about 149 chows.
Lot No. 28.—43 Drop Pearls, about 51 chows.
Lot No. 29.—Seed Pearls, about 180 chows.
Lot No. 30.—4 Drilled Pearls, about 30 chows.
Lot No. 31.—25 Button Pearls, about 20 chows.
The above lots are on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
The property of a gentleman:—
Furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, teapoys, brass bedstead with strong springs, one lot of William's typewriters and ribbons, flower pot stands, mirror back, jardineers, glass door almyrahs, telescopic dining table, one pianola with records, etc., etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th July, 1915.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

SALE THIS DAY AFTER 3 P.M. (S. T.).
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BAILEY & Co., will sell after 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms in Fort, at Lipton Building Apollo Street, a lot of household furniture such as tables, chairs, meatsafes, dining tables, cushioned suites of sofas and chairs, hatstands, sideboard, single almiras, marble tables, teapoys, verandaseats, dressing and washing and writing tables, easy and low chairs, etc., etc.
1 case line juice cordial.
1 lot hurricane lanterns.
1 lot gas globes, carpets and rugs etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN 3½ OF GOVERNMENT PROMISORY NOTES AND 4 PER CENT PORT TRUST BONDS AND 2 INSURANCE POLICIES.
Under instruction from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for Messrs. Rattanshaw Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustomji Umrigar, and Jamasji Framji Umrigar carrying on business under the name and style of Ratanji Pestonji Umrigar & Co., The mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the martgagor Mangaldas Nagindas Motiwala Messrs. BAILEY & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 31st day of July, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of October 1913 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, all the right, title and interest of claim and demand of the mortgagor in 4 per cent Port Trust Bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 48,000 and 3½ per cent Government Promisory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,7000 and Rs. 2,250 respectively set apart under the consent decree and order in Suit No. 870 of 1891 and Appeals No. 818 and the cash and security for the time being representing the same and the interest and annual produce thereof and of two policies of assurance in the cast and West Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of the sum of Rs. 5,000 each.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the mortgagees at their office Ash Lane No. 95 in Fort or to the undersigned.
MESSRS. BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
THE CORSAIR
A 4-Part Romantic Drama
Founded on BYRON'S GREAT POEM
Time and Price as Usual.

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General Manager.....Steve Buckingham.

To-night 6-30 **To-night** 10

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The only variety show in town.

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YOUNG BUCK SHOT

King of the Lasso

STILL A BIG SUCCESS

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A Charming Comedienne in the latest

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Our exclusive Italian Drama 2 parts.

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"The Lass that Loved a Sailor," "A Flight on a Maurice Farman Hidro-Aeroplane," "Above the Seine Valley," and other good comics.

Notice—Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, the 10 o'clock show will take place at Edward's Theatre, Kalbadevi.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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Paid up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,0

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Hong Kong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.	Shanghai
Delhi	Rangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 34

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

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NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength).

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always ASSISTS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

pt. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

July 14.

Sardar	Ookerjee	P. Gulf
Canara	Rose	Karachi
Yuhari Maru	Ota	Osaka
Steenbergen	Younge	Manchester

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Montebello	for Genoa
,,	Gregorios Anghelates	for Havre

The following steamers have entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Olymria	for Liverpool
,,	Luzon Maru	for Kobe.

S. S. Steenbergen:—The s. s. Steenbergen, 2,455 tons, Captain W. Younge, sailed yesterday for Manchester, with a general cargo.

S. S. Montebello:—The Italian Line steamer Montebello, 1,606 tons, Captain G. Casto, will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gregorios Aughelates:—The s. s. Gregorios Aughelates, 2,338 tons, Captain G. Aughelates will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

S. S. Malta:—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Malta, 3,888 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, will sail to-day for Shanghai, via Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, July 15th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Okara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
H. Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
K. Stuart Prince	Barrett	D. Nanji & Sons
M. Gregorios Aneghelates	Aneghelatis	D. Nanji & Sons
P. Montebello	Casto	M. Italiana

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	—	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Maclachan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
2	Olympia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Dalsai Maru	Tamai	D. Nanjee & Sons
4	Kowett	Wilson	T. M. & Co
5	Vita	Commack	M. M. & Co
6	Yamato Maru	Bahu	N. Y. Kaisho
7	Alesia	Green	Prize Ship
8	Tigar	Bolun	Killick Nixon & Co
9	Rodrigo	Harbord	J. Finlay & Co
10	Fazilka	Mac Nair	M. M. & Co
2 & 18	Faudon	Andreason	M. M. & Co
14	Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Melta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
4	Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. Y. Kaisha
5	Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6	City of Norwich	McMillan	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldworth	Proom	T. M. & Co
Chaskdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Nippon	Simdquist	W. & A. G. & Co
Wahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Roumelian	Doig	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Desai Maru (s) 80 bales wool, S. Dharamsee & Co.; 500 cwt. old zinc igots, K. M. Nathoo; 200 cwt. old zinc sheets, K. M. Nathoo; 100 cwt. old zinc dross, K. M. Nathoo; 200 cwt. brass ingots; K. M. Nathoo; Roumelean (s) 100 bales cotton Dwedker & Co.; 200 bales cotton James Finlay & Co.; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Roumelean 300 bales cotton, James Finlay & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Olympia (s) 50 bales cotton, Espinner & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumelean (s) 2,000 cwt. linseed, K. Devchand & Co.

Olympia (s) 220 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 17,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 8,000 cwts. wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 40 cases opium Argos & Co.; 100 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co.; 350 cwt. gum arabic S. Khetsey & Co.; 211 cwt. gum arabic S. Cooverjee & Co. 10 bales cow hides P. & E. Boyce & Sons; 259 cwt. sandalwood, E. Nowroji & Co.; 1,609 cwt. myrabolams S. Cooverji & Co.; 60 cwt. chillies S. B. Sassoons; 757 cwt. chillies R. Jivandass & Co.; 27 cases Bristles J. A. Begbie & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 306 cwt. gum kadaya R. Damji & Co.

Olympia (s) 2,058 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 192 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 540 bales wool W. & A. Graham & Co.; 3,952 cwt barley Ralli Bros.; 141 bales goat skins W. & A. Graham & Co.; 175 bales goat hair W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 13,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo (s) 10,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 11,571 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Stuart Orinu (s) 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, A. Mahadeo; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 4,500 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEGASAKI.

Rangoon Maru 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, M. H. Dadashati; 15 cwts. googer, R. Visram; 20 cwts. khadia khar, R. Vishram.

FOR OSAKA.

Yamato Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensay & Co.; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 196 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yamato Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 1,600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, T. Yuasu; 405 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Calidonia from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—30 packages, 18 cases medicine, 4 cases cigars, 17 cases cigarettes, 100 packages, 2,650 casks cement, 25 cases, 1 box motor car & cycles and parts, 20 cases I. R. tyres, 1 case mercury, 25 bottles quick silver, 2 cases tabloid, 2 boxes specie, 10 boxes bar gold, 43 bars silver, 1 box coins, 1 case saffron, 2 cases glycerine, 2 cases currency notes, 1 case mineral water, 51 packages chemicals 50 casks safety fuse, 1 case epsom salt, 3 cases essence, 24 casks ivory, 5 case, 10 kegs tartaric acid, 3 cases confectionery, 152 cases biscuits, 18 cases bacon, 19 cases hams, 73 cases, 50 packages provisions, 702 cases, 198 packages stores, 285 cases, 2hds wine, 137 cases, 2 hhds gin, 125 cases jam, 70 cases eau de vie, 87 cases vinegar, 3 casks, 205 cases cognac, 870 cases brandy, 1 hhd sherry, 305 cases beer, 140 cases whisky, 204 cases, 1 hhd rum, 50 cases geneva, 10 cases spirits, 15 cases essential oil, 404 pigs lead, 34 bags almonds, 2 bales rope, 2 cases, 1 package clock, 1 case earthenware, 4 cases leather, 3 cases linseed oil, 6 cases glass bottles, 25 cases boots and shoes, 11 cases varnish, 5 cases peas, 7 cases blacking, 28 cases cheese, 25 cases soap, 2 cases flannel, 100 cases cottons, 2 cases woollens, 6 packages cotton nets, 2 cases mustard, 7 cases agricultural seeds, 1 case black lead, 80 kegs colour, 10 cases salad oil, 4 cases perfumery, 160 bags farina, 29 cases tobacco, 2 cases, 9 packages, 60 bales paper, 5 cases cocoa, 6 drums oil, 36 cases, 6 drums, 1,292 packages 855 kegs paint.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The Arabian Sea monsoon current has strengthened and given widespread but light rain in the central parts of the country and east and south of the peninsula. The Bay current has given little rain except in Burma. There have again been showers in the extreme north. The tendency to the formation of depression over the Bay persists.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Central India east, in the Central Provinces, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast; local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Malabar and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, west United Provinces, north Punjab, North-west Frontier Province, east Baluchistan, Konkan, south Hyderabad and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu three inches, Akyab and Lashio one and a half; Minbu and Naravanganj one; Darjeeling one and a half; Harnai one; Jagdalpur two; Bangalore one; Trichinopoly, Salem, Nellore and Gopalpur one and a half; Masulipatam two; Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Some extension of rainfall over north-west of the peninsula.

FLIGHTS OF LOCUSTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Large flights of locusts have appeared in the neighbourhood of such stations where hitherto locusts were unknown. Last Friday morning a flight appeared south of Darjeeling and yesterday another passed over Mussoorees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.4	77.0	64	..	0.01	..
Do. (11 th)	93.3	83.8	74	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	94.6	87.3	77	..	0	—0.15
Do. (13th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.5	87.2	56	..	0.53	—0.84
Rawalpindi	96.8	75.0	51	..	1.91	—3.18
Lahore	107.8	86.9	46	..	1.87	—2.46
Hissar	106.6	87.1	43	..	2.17	..
Ambala	106.1	81.1	63	..	2.70	—4.83
Delhi	105.0	83.2	42	..	3.18	—4.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.8	87.7	41	..	4.66	—2.43
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	102.5	84.8	46	..	5.43	—5.18
Cawnpore	104.4	83.1	76	..	6.45	—0.44
Allahabad	98.6	79.8	67	..	9.44	—0.31
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	105.3	86.4	72	..	0	—0.55
Karachi	89.9	80.6	83	..	0.07	—2.22
Ajmeri	97.8	82.2	54	..	0.60	—4.97
Jalpore	102.5	83.4	49	..	0.52	—5.23
Kotah	101.8	83.4	45	..	1.16	—7.33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	89.6	76.2	72	0.09	0.60	—3.83
Bhuj	87.4	70.4	77	0.05	1.65	—4.57
Dwarka	85.6	81.8	81	..	3.35	—7.02
Veraval	88.8	74.8	66	..	2.50	—7.02
Rajkot	95.2	77.0	63	..	6.14	0.15
Bhavnagar Para	89.9	78.5	74	..	11.86	—4.23
Surat	98.8	77.7	79	0.07	4.70	—4.86
Ahmedabad	1	79.4	7	..	1.43	—4.31
Deesa	98.9	79.8	55	..	3.60	—3.77
Neemuch	95.5	76.3	80	..	3.25	—6.76
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.8	74.3	80	0.25	13.79	—1.77
Saugor	91.0	75.8	76	0.36	5.78	—7.45
Hoshangabad	96.8	75.4	81	0.12	8.91	—3.23
Khandwa	98.8	79.4	74	..	9.62	0.52
Akola	99.5	78.3	66	..	6.06	—3.37
Amraoti	99.2	76.8	76	0.56	5.93	—5.17
Nagpur	90.6	75.8	88	0.11	10.39	—5.02
Chanda	93.1	73.6	92	0.71	10.97	—3.80
Raipur	89.7	77.6	73	..	9.06	—5.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	80.4	89	..	41.41	9 31
Ratnagiri	86.5	79.1	80	..	35.51	—10.30
Mormugao	86 7	80.9	84	..	41.54	—4 06
Karwar	86.8	77.4	91	0.12	42.64	—15.81
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.2	75.1	59	0.01	8.37	1.64
Ahmednagar	92.1	69.5	68	..	5.48	—1.18
Poona	87.8	70.3	77	..	15.84	8.16
Sholapur	96.5	74.9	76	..	5.92	—0.75
Bijapur	94.8	73.1	63	..	2.00	—2.40
Belgaum	82.3	66.5	85	..	12.55	—2.37
Ahmedabad	93.6	73.4	72	..	13.12	5.38
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.0	75.7	84	0.09	8.83	—0.21
Hyderabad	95.8	71.9	88	0.56	9.71	2.93
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.0	74.4	89	0.14	35.88	—20.64
Calicut	85.8	77.7	91	0.04	35.67	—18.31
Cochin	84.6	76.0	86	0.34	35.15	—4.41
Colombo	84.5	74.0	94	1.75	12.14	1.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.3	75.2	90	2.04	9.91	2.48
Bellary	101.3	76.7	61	..	5 11	2.41
Cuddapah	102.4	75.6	93	0.86	2.35	—2.68
Madras	92.3	74.9	93	0.28	2.73	—0.87
Bangalore	84.9	68.1	85	1.02	7.70	2.84
Coimbatore	90.2	74.2	88	..	4.97	2.81
Trichinopoly	96.1	74.1	34	1.25	3.49	1.54
Negapatam	95.5	77.1	71	..	1.54	—0.66

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24hours to 8a.m. of 14th July 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	June 1st to 14th July 1914.	June 1st to 14th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.00	41.41	19.66	44.05
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	38.88	22.67	52 61
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hosp.]	0.00	39.56	22 58	51.76
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	44.61	24.15	54.57

Sir Sivasamy Iyer, Member of the Madras Executive Council, unveiled on Tuesday at the Victoria Memorial School, Periyakulam, an oil-painting of the late Mr. Gokhale presented to the school by the Hon. Rama Bhadra Naidu, manager of the school, after which there was a garden party in the school compound at which the Collector and other officials were present.

General G. Williams R.E., Director-General of Military Works, is proceeding on active service.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and clear elsielwhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and north Gujarat; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.25in. Saugor 0.36in., Hoshanagabad 0.12in., Amraoti 0.56in., Nagpur 0.11in., and Chanda 0.71in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.12in., of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in Hyderabad; Hyderabad has had 0.56in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has become insignificant in Gujarat and Kathiawar but has increased in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. It has been nearly general on the north Madras coast fairly general in the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad and in all probability Mysore and local in Malabar, while isolated showers have occurred in the Konkan and south-east Madras. Conditions appear to be disturbed in the Bay of Bengal and the monsoon is becoming active in the central parts of the country and in the Peninsula.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces, Malabar and on the north Madras coast local rain in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and some showers in the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan and the south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th July 1915, was 29.955 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comprision at 60 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.790 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1 "
Dew Point	77.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.798 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)...	3.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0 "
Minimum do. do.	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW.W.WNW.
Movement of Wind	115 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	1.31 "
Do. do. year	42.62 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th July.....	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week	Day of Month	High Water Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Low Water Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	July.					July				
W.	14	m	0 6	25	10	14	m	6 1	16	0
			0 55a	23	6			7 0a	18	9
TH.	15	m	0 45	26	1	15	m	6 35	16	2
			1 24a	23	5			7 31a	18	5
FR.	16	m	1 25	26	2	16	m	7 8	16	7
			1 54a	23	3			8 2a	18	1
SAT.	17	m	2 7	26	2	17	m	7 43	17	3
			2 26a	27	10			8 36a	17	10
SUN.	18	m	2 53	25	11	18	m	8 22	18	2
			3 1a	27	4			9 17a	17	1
MO.	19	m	3 46	25	8	19	m	9 10	19	3
			3 42a	26	9			10 7a	17	5
TU.	20	m	4 48	25	5	20	m	10 11	20	4
			4 30a	26	2			11 7a	17	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 20m
" 15 (Thursday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 19m
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 19m
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h.10m.	" 7h. 19m
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h.10m.	" 7h. 19m
" 19 (Monday)	" 6h.10m.	" 7h. 19m
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h.11m.	" 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th141m, 24-8m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon.12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m. p.m.

BELGIUM RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,013.-74-11-10; Mrs. M. M. Clarke, Sukkar, Rs. 20; N. V. Varma Esq., Rs. 10; F. Pratt Esq. I.C.S. Ahmedabad, Rs. 15; H. T. Keeling Esq., Rs. 30; Mrs. C. H. Shah, Rs. 5; Mr. Chhatubhai Shah Rs. 10; Mr. Kalubhai Shah, Rs. 5; Rev. J. W. Biscoe Mazagon Bombay, (being a small donation from the St. Peter's Church Funds.) Rs. 9-8; Constance Williams Esq., Australian Baptist Mission Mymensingh, Rs. 100; the Resident Western Rajputana States, Mount Abu (being subscriptions collected by Bai Sahib Pandit Sham Behari Misra, Revenue Member of Council, Jodhpur), Rs. 1 684-10

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE SUEZ CANAL IN WAR TIME.

It is impossible to do other than rejoice over the remarkable document which was presented at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Suez Canal Company held in Paris on Monday, (June 14), says the "Indiaman." So many unwonted influences—most of them unfavourable—have affected the working of the great maritime highway during the past year that it has been difficult to forecast what the net result would be. When one remembers that the Canal has been the direct objective of offensive operations and is susceptible to attacks in various forms, it becomes matter for opportune and sincere congratulation that the combined efforts of the Allies and Canal administration have kept the channel free and open alike for ordinary commerce and naval and military operations. Quite opportunely, in this connection, may we recall the notification in the following terms, issued on October 22 last, to the representatives in London of foreign maritime Powers:—

"Since the outbreak of war, certain ships of enemy countries have remained in the Suez Canal. Some of these vessels were detained by the Egyptian Government on account of hostile acts committed in the Canal; some because there was reason to apprehend that they contemplated hostile acts; others, though perfectly free, have refused to leave the Canal in spite of the offer of a free pass, thus disclosing their intention to use the ports of the Canal merely as ports of refuge, a measure which is not contemplated by the Suez Canal Convention.

His Majesty's Government do not admit that the Conventional right of free access and use of the Canal enjoyed by merchant vessels implies any right to make use of the Canal and its ports of access for an indefinite time to escape capture, since the obvious result of permitting any such course must be greatly to incommode and even to block the use of the ports and Canal by other ships, and they are consequently of opinion that the Egyptian Government are fully justified in the steps which they are taking to remove from the Canal all enemy ships which have been long enough in the Canal ports to show clearly that they have no intention of departing in the ordinary way, and that they are putting the Canal and its ports to a use which is inconsistent with the use of the Canal in the ordinary way by other shipping.

TRAFFIC LOST BY THE WAR.

Naturally enough, owing to the restriction of overseas trade during the early stages of the war, the Canal lost a very considerable amount of traffic. This damage, however, was afterwards offset in very material degree by the abnormal stream of transports which passed up and down the highway. The net financial result is no less surprising than satisfactory to the shareholders, inasmuch as the decline in revenue last year traceable to the war was actually less than occurred in 1913 as the outcome solely of commercial depression. The total receipts amounted to 125,121,200 francs, showing a falling off of only 4,804,700 francs, or about 3¾ per cent. as compared with the preceding year, when the decline in total receipts was 6,996,700 francs, or over total receipts was 9,996,700 francs, or over 7 per cent. As the decline during August-December last was 6,500,000 francs, the actual improvement during the preceding seven months is proved to have been 1,695,300 francs—a most conclusive piece of evidence of the great injury inflicted upon peaceful commerce by the ill-assorted champions of "Kultur." That the expenses of the Canal Company declined from 45,981,100 francs in 1913 to 45,421,400 francs in 1914 is a remarkable and most creditable exhibit, having regard to the extraordinary expenditure forced upon the company by the necessity of co-operating in the defence of its property against Turkish attacks.

A REDUCED DIVIDEND.

The excess of revenue over expenditure, including the amount brought forward from 1913, was 80,359,898 francs, as against 87,922,600 francs—including 3,500,000 francs withdrawn from reserve—in 1913. Of the first mentioned amount 61,656,338 francs will be distributed to the shareholders, the balance—18,703,560 francs, as compared with 60,100 francs in 1913—being carried forward. Thus the excess dividend per share, i.e., the dividend above the fixed interest of 25 francs per share, has been reduced from 155.956 francs to 109.440 francs, this being the lowest rate paid since 1902, when the figure was 109.158 francs. The reduction in the dividend has been dictated clearly by prudential reasons, and also by the commendable desire of the directors to average as much as possible to the shareholders the effects of the smaller earnings. Obviously, the directors hope that, with the large sum now in hand, and in spite of diminished receipts this year, they will be able to maintaion the latest rate of dividend. From the shareholders' point of view, it is better that the inevitable decrease should be gradual rather than sudden and substantial, and it is therefore not surprising that the prudent course recommended has been generally approved.

THE LOSS IN COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC.

Though the war has had adverse effects upon the traffic through the Canal, it cannot be said to have inflicted much serious injury to the Company's interests. The attacks of the Turks proved miserable fiascos, and there is little doubt that, if repeated, similar operations will meet with a similar fate. The directors of the Company did not hesitate to join in the defence of the Canal, and to place at the disposal of the proper authority all the resources of the Company's material and all the assistance which the experience of its staffs could supply. So far as it was possible to do so, the exigencies of military operations have invariably been reconciled with the interests of navigation and the necessities of transit, and it is altogether gratifying to record that commercial traffic on the whole was but little interfered with.

The loss in commercial traffic last year owing to the war was nearly 40 per cent., and, so far, the receipts for the current year exhibit a decline of about 35 per cent. This is a manifest improvement, in view of the fact already noted, that comparison in this case is with a substantial increase. So far as the future is concerned, there need be no uneasiness in the minds of the proprietors. The vital forces of the undertaking remain unimpaired, and the Company will be free to take full advantage of the trade revival whenever it occurs. The Company lowered its dues some little time ago in anticipation of the appearance upon the scene of its Panama rival, and these concessions should serve to keep for it trade which might otherwise have been diverted to the newer route. Should further reductions in charges be deemed desirable, they can be made with ease, since the Company possesses such large reserves that it can afford to suffer temporary losses in order to insure future prosperity.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 13th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Sales of East Indian ..		..
,, Imports		18,000
Mid. Americans		5.09d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. ..	8.97
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.30
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	8.97
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.29
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	8.77
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 13th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	4.97	4.99
July-Aug.	4.97	4.99
Aug.-Sept.	5.01	5.03
Sept.-Oct.	5.08	5.10
Oct.-Nov.	5.13	5.15
Nov.-Dec.	5.17	5.19
Dec.-Jan.	5.21	5.23
Jan.-Feb.	5.25	5.27
Feb.-March	5.29	5.31
March-April	5.33	5.35
April-May	5.36	5.38
May-June	5.39	5.41
June-July	5.42	5.44
July-Aug.	5.44	5.46

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 13th,

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	4.97	4.96
July-Aug.	4.97	4 96
Aug.-Sep	5.01	5.00
Sep. Oct.	5.08	5.08

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. 4

Oct.-Nov.	5.13	5.12
Nov.-Dec.	5.17	5.17
Dec.-Jan.	5.21	5.21
Jan.-Feb.	5.25	5.25
Feb.-March	5.29	5.29
March-April	5.33	5.33
April-May	5.36	5.36
May-June	5.39	5.39
June-July	5.42	5.41
July-Aug.	5.44	5.44

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 13th:

Good Bengal M. G.	3.75 d.
F.G. ,, ,, ...	3.90 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.05 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	4.25 d.
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.40 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.55 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.25 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.55 d.
Good Broach	4.65 d.
F.G. ,, ...	4.80 d.
Fine ,, ...	4.95 d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 13th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	6,000
,, Exports to Great Britain .. }	11,000
,, ,, to Continent .. .. }	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.01
Previous closing price	8.99
Futures at New York Jan.	9.35
Previous closing price	9.32
Spot Cotton at New York	9.05
Previous price	8.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans (mutilated)	8 50
Previous price	8.63
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	8.81
Previous price	8.76
Futures at New Orleans January ..	9.12
Previous price	9.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	4,76,75
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅞

WOOL OPENING REPORT.

Liverpool, July 13th.

Wool sales opened to-day steady.

Bicanere first white .. .. .. }	16
,, ,, highest .. .. .. }	
,, ,, lowest	14
,, ordinary highest	13½
,, ,, lowest	11
Candahar first white .. .. .. }	14½
,, ,, highest .. .. .. }	13½
,, ,, lowest	
,, ordinary white .. .. }	12½
,, ,, highest .. .. }	
,, ,, lowest	11
Bicanere white highes	11
,, ,, lowest	10

TONE OF CLOTHS.

Liverpool, July 13th.

The Manchester market is steady.
Tone of Yarns:—Firmer with a fair demand.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	22½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall is due to absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅝
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 500,000.	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	26.86

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 13th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship sellers.	54/3
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers	54/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Paid	54/3
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers	54
Bombay White sellers	55
Club No. 2 June	54

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.	
Victorian Nominal.	
New South Wales Nominal.	
Karachi Barley July-Aug. sellers.	35/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Value	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers.	55
Toria Rapeseed Buyers	49

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July/Aug. Value	49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull sellers	£8-10

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£78½
Copper Braziers	£104
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	91½
Hard spelter	£65
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£22/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/6¾
Ceylon Rubber	2/6½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 15.

This morning New Broach was quoted at 238½. In the afternoon the market showed some signs of weakening and New Broach opened at 237½, but subsequently advanced until 239 was reached.

From then onwards the market has ruled steady and at Colaba the same feeling prevailed.

No business of any importance has been reported in contracts and ready cotton is only in moderate demand.

We quote—
Fine Broach, July 214.
Fine Bengal, July 159.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, July 189.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January 182.
Good Broach, April 238½.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 209.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	239	Apr. 25'16
M. G. ,, ..	214	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	188/9	183	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	209	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Stanis. ..	189	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	211	Do.
H. G. Westet.. ..	..	..	179	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	187	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	210	Do.
M. G. Compta. ..	..	..	208	Do.
,, Bengals ..	169	..	..	Do.
,, Do. ..	162	..	..	Sept. 1915
,, Akola Khgm.	190	..	..	Do.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference
Khandesh ..	244,847	472,513	—227,666
Central India ..	177,091	256,497	— 79,406
Barsi & Nagar ..	165,862	298,000	—132,138
Berar	429,180	509,575	— 80,395
Central Provinces	215,884	295,501	— 79,617
Dholleras.. ..	196,196	414,957	—222,761
Broach	241,789	399,771	—157,982
Compta & Dharwar.	136,331	203,932	— 37,101
Westerns ..	156,101	103,409	pl. 52,609
United Prov. ..	373,825	482,132	—108,317
Rajputana ..	80,363	153,223	— 72,860
Sind	102,806	60,705	pl. 42,101
Persian ..	309	1,109	— 300
American ..	195	2,242	— 2,047
Egyptian ..	624	1,615	— 991
Other Sorts ..	1,728	1,161	pl. 567
Total ..	2,554,232	3,660,432	—1,106,200

RECEIPIS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th July, 1915:—

Cotton ..	5,318 Bales.
Wheat ..	7,820 Cwts.
Linseed ..	5,621 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	598 ,,
Ginjellyseed ..	324 ,,
Poopyseed ..	3 ,,
Groundnuts ..	6,636 ,,
Castorseed ..	9,382 ,,
Rice ..	2,415 ,,
Myrabollams ..	2,559 ,,
Cottonseed ..	13,548 ,,
Mowaraseed ..	946 ,,
Gram ..	2,557 ,,
Joowar ..	3,490 ,,
Barley ..	1,242 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-13 R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-5, B.T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-6, B.T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-3, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Bold Rs. 36-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-14, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 44 B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 3 7-8d. from 16th. August.

Banks Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. forward 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do 183½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 130½.
Do. Shanghai 166.
60 d-s. Yokohama 151½.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. B.2

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-11-0
Australian Do.	24-6-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened with an easy tone but gradually steadied down during the course of the day. Owing to absence of sellers, short covering, and fair inquiry from investors Tata Iron and Steel shares showed a marked improvement.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids opened at Rs. 540 but closed at Rs. 546½. Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 377½ to Rs. 382½.

Standards declined to Rs. 920 in the morning but at the close improved to Rs. 930.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1 117½ in the morning but later on moved up to Rs. 1,127½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 172½, Crescent at Rs. 87½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 173¼, and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 120.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares changed hands in lots at Rs. 202½ x. d.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept in demand at Rs. 925.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 104 and Deferred after touching Rs. 201 closed at Rs. 199½.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 125. Tapti Valleys at Rs. 560 Gujarat Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 100 x. d. (sellers) and Central Provinces at Rs. 116 (sellers).

Bombay Telephones changed hands at Rs. 123.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,587½ x. d. Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 57 c. d. Eastern Bank shares were placed at Rs. 583.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 90.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98¼.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The position of jute shares was very much the same as on Monday at the opening of market but more inquiry spring up and a bigger business was put through at better rates before the close when the tone was steadier all round. Coal shares' values were well maintained for a small trade reported. Tea shares continued to attract attention and ruled fully firm but with business restricted owing to difficulty in finding sellers. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 21-12; Bhulambarrie 21-4; Imperial 7-6; Raneegunge 23-8; Sendra 12-8.

Jute:—Bharnagore 85; Belvedere 154; Clive 74-8; Delta 229-8; Empire 13-4; Hooghly (pref) 12; Howrah 147; Kamarhatty 185-8; Kankanarrah 290, Kelvin 170; Reliance 135.

Tea:—Central Cachar 115 (small lot); Dejoo Valley 10; Hattikhira 32-12; Kalacherra 135; Kornafuli 127; New Samandagh (pref) 112; Kalinugger and Khoroel 118; Phoenix 67; Seajuly 28-4.

Miscellaneous:—Fort William Flour 21-4; Indian General (ord) 138; Murree Brewery 118.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 89.

PRICES OF WHEAT NCREASING,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

KARACHI, July 13.

The prices of wheat are increasing in spite of Government control. To-day's Government rate is 35 per candy whereas the local rates are 37. This is due to scarcity of rain in the Punjab and the United Provinces. If rain does not fall within a fortnight, the situation will be grave. Government export is practically at a standstill. The Wheat Commissioner whose headquarters are at Karachi, has left for the United Provinces to ascertain the real cause of the increase in rates.

EXPORT OF MANGANESE ORE PROHIBITED.

SIMLA, July 14.

The Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry have issued the following Press Communique dated 26th June 1915:—

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India the export of manganese ore is prohibited to all destinations. Licenses for export to the United Kingdom will, however, be granted freely to approved firms.

PENNILESS MINISTER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DILEMMA ON ALEXANDRA DAY.

Mr. Lloyd George found himself in an awkward fix on Queen Alexandra's Rose Day. Early in the day he was leaving the new Munitions Office in Whitehall-gardens, London, when he was surrounded by several white-robed sellers. He was caught and—found penniless. Leaving the girls waiting patiently outside, he returned with money for roses, and after decorating his coat the girls departed evidently very well satisfied.

In a letter to the Duchess of Portland, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alexandra Day Fund, written on the day of the sale, Queen Alexandra said:—

"The conditions under which 'Alexandra Day' has been celebrated this year are so very different from former occasions that I have some difficulty in expressing what I feel. The dark cloud of war overshadows the country, and for this reason I am more than conscious of the strain imposed upon your workers, and am grateful to them.

The sale of roses in the streets to-day shows our object not only to assist the sick and suffering, but directly and indirectly to benefit our glorious wounded soldiers and sailors in our hospitals."

SECOND LL.B. EXAMINATION

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following candidates have passed the Examination in the second Division:—

Adaikalam, Davis Gnanaratnam, Alimchandani, Jairamdas Doulatram, Anklikar, Mahadev Pandurang, Arbatti, Venkatesh Annaji, Astekar, Vinayak Dattatraya, Bakshi, Mahadev Shankar, Belavadi, Venkatasubba Rao, Bramhandkar, Shripad Krishnarao, Chande, Ramchandra Trimbak, Chhatrapati, Chhotolal Bhagvanlal, Dahibhate, Mahadev Balvant, Dalal, Ratilal Motiram, Dave, Chandulal Kashiram, Deshmukh, Martand Yeshwant Gajivala, Champaklal Girdharlal, Gandhi, Chimanlal Mohanlal, Gandhi, Mohanlal Vithaldas, Gandhi, Pheroze Navroji, Garud, Raghunath Dhonddev, Gidvani, Gobindbux Ratansing, Gokhale, Madhav Shankar, Gore, Narayan Vasudev, Gorur, S. Venkatachar, Gunjikar, Kamlanath Narayan, Gupte, Dinkar Prabhakar, Gupte, Yashwant Shankar, Hingorani, Jessaram Banasing Hiranandani, Kundanmal Dayaram, Joshi, Gurunath Vithal, Kale, Jagannath Vaman, Kallianwala, Framroj Nowroji, Kannankudat, K. Krishna Menon, Katti, Venkatesh Pandurang, Khambata, Jehangir Merwanji, Khare, Krishnaji Parashuram, Kilara, Lakshminarasimhaiya, Kinare, Narayan Ramkrishna, Kulkarni, Annaji Venkaji, Lakhiara, Ambalal Dalsukhram, Laud, Vasant Ramchandra, Majmudar, Indraprasad Dhirajram, Malve, Prabhakar, Anant, Master, Mansukhlal Atmaram, Mehta, Chandulal Trikamlal, Naik, Dahyabhai Bhagvanji, Patel, Lallubhai Bhikhabhai, Patel, Ranchhodbhai Narayanbhai, Patvardhan, Hari Gangadhar, Rao, Moreshwar Ganpat, Saligram, Rama Rao, Sanjana Manchershah Behramji, Sawkar, Bodhrao Shrinivasrao, Sequeira, Ignatius, Shah, Devidas Hargovandas, Shroff, Dhunjishaw Dinshaw, Sohoni, Parsharam Narayan, Tarapore, Jamshed Cawashah, Tilak, Ganesh Gopal, Tirumalai, Venkata Rangan, Tripathi, Harishankar Harjivan, Vin, Motilal Hargovindas, Weling, Dattatraya Balkrishna.

PACIFIC ISLANDERS' CLOTHES.

EUROPEAN FASHIONS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH.

Clothing apparently does not suit the health of the natives in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate, in the Pacific. According to a report from the Resident Commissioner, although the reasonable influences of civilisation upon the native are on the whole excellent, they have the effect of slowly discouraging old native customs. "In many cases this is undeniably good (he says), since the old customs were often the enemies of decency, sanitation, and all that contributed to public well-being. But the effect has been bad upon native dress, and through that channel upon native stamina. The old method of lubricating the body (bare save for a "riri" or kilt of finely worked leaves) with cocoanut oil was the best possible protection from chill in this region of sudden rains.

"The cotton smock for women and the cotton trousers and shirts for men, which in the mind of the people seem now so indispensable to professed Christianity, while reducing the endurance of the skin, render it the more susceptible to the chills which wet clothing engenders. The result is colds, pneumonia, influenza—eventually tuberculosis. The Government is doing what it can by enforcing the use in all goals of oil and the "riri" and by encouraging native costume at all public dances.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the above Fund announce the following further contributions.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. Rs. 53,770-6-0, from Dr. A. G. Merchant being the proceeds of an Amateur performance given by the Hindu Students of the Medical College Rs. 1,068-13-0, Messrs. Jivanlal and Bhagvanlal Panalal Rs. 300, Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewalla Bar-at-Law Rs. 200 Bai Jamnabai N. Sakkai Rs. 101, The hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, C.I.E. Rs. 100, The hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E. Rs 100, Mr J. B. Kanga Rs. 100, Mr and Mrs J. H. Bhabbha Rs. 100, Mr. B. J. Wadia Rs. 100, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee Rs. 75 Mr. Laljee Ramjee Rs. 51, Messrs. Narsi Tokersey & Co Rs 51, Messrs. Khiasi Kadha & Co. Rs 51, Messrs. Pasoobhai Nensey & Co Rs 51, A lady friend Rs 50, Bai Sunabai C. M. Cursetjee Rs. 50, Mr. A. S. Narielwala Rs. 50, Mr S. N. Dabolkar Rs 50, Mr. J. D. Bharda Rs. 50, The hon. Sir J. J. Heaton Kt. Rs. 50 Mr Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Rs. 50, Mr. Kavasjee B. Sethna Rs. 50, Bai Bachubai J. Panday Rs. 50, Mr. C. D. Dady Rs. 50, Mr. Cursetjee M. N. Banajee Rs 50, Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash Rs. 50, Mr. Krishnalal M. Javeri, M.A., LL.B. Judge Small Causes Court Rs. 50 Mr. J. B. Malbari Rs. 50, Mr. Byramjee N. Karanjia Rs. 50, Mr. Boman Likiman Rs. 50, Mr H. S. Captain Rs 50, Mr. Purbhudas Jivandas Rs 50, Mr. Ismail Haji Ahmed Rs 50, Mr. Kavasjee M. Banajee Rs. 50 and Mr. J. H. Vakil Rs. 50. Total Rs. 57,269-3-0.

GAS IN THE STOMACH IS DANGEROUS.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THE USE OF MAGNESIA.

Sufferers from indigestion or dyspepsia should remember that the presence of gas or wind in the stomach invariably indicates that the stomach is troubled by excessive acidity.

This acid causes the food to ferment and the fermenting food in turn gives rise to noxious gases which distend the stomach, hamper the normal functions of vital internal organs, cause acute headaches, interfere with the action of the heart, and charge the blood stream with deadly poisons, which in time must ruin the health. Physicians say that to quickly dispel a dangerous accumulation of wind in the stomach and to stop the food fermentation which creates the gas the acid in the stomach must be neutralised, and that for this purpose there is nothing quite so good as half a teaspoonful of pure *bisurated* magnesia taken in a little water immediately after meals. This instantly neutralises the acid, thus stopping fermentation and the formation of gas, and enables the inflamed, distended stomach to proceed with its work under natural conditions. Bisurated magnesia is obtainable in powder or tablet form from any chemist; but as there are many different forms of magnesia it is important that the *bisurated* which the physicians prescribe should be distinctly asked for.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per steamer Malta will be closed at the General Post Office at 9.a.m. Parcel Mail for China closes at the same hour.

Mails for Lourenzo. Marquis and South Africa per steamer Kathiawad will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY July 16.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Madagascar, and Zanzibar, per steamer Pundua, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Team.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Persian Cricket Club.

SUNDAY, July 18.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Salsette with English Mails due at day break.

MONDAY, July 19.

Teachers' Association of Bombay, Address by Miss A. M. R. Dobson on "Effect of the war on character," St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

July 15.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

234 Enrolments—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

"H" Coy.

No. 8521 Vol. D. Lee
No. 8522 Vol. A. J. Milne
No. 8523 Vol. J. W. Palmer
No. 8524 Vol. J. K. Hooper
No. 8525 Vol. J. Hurry
No. 8526 Vol. C. H. Crole-Rees
No. 8527 Vol. T. G. Warland

"B" Coy.

No. 8533 Vol. E. Cullingham
No. 8534 Vol. J. Brown.
No. 8535 Vol. W. R. England
No. 8536 Vol. G. H. Pettitt
No. 8537 Vol. B. Martin
No. 7327 Cyc. O. R. Cramer, "E" (Cyclist) Coy.

(Sd.) N. 3. KINNEAR Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at day break on Sunday next.

REPORTED THEFT.

Nagindas Karsondas, a dealer in pearls and jewellery, residing on the fourth floor of a house at C. P. Tank, reports the theft of precious stones and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 4 952 by his servant Rama whom he had lately taken on in his service, and who has disappeared with the property.

CATCHING A LIVE WIRE

Luxmon Ramji, a labourer, aged 25, who was going along Frere Road on Tuesday, caught hold of a broken telegraph wire, which had been charged with electricity by coming in content with a cross-wire supporting the overhead wire of the electric tramway. He sustained burns on several parts of the body and wes removed to hospital for treatment.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

The hospitalship Madras under the command of Captain C. Willis, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Busrah, having left that port on the 8th instant. She brought 20 British Officers and 283 Indian wounded and invalided soldiers on board.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack (Mazagon) and one death from plague, and one attack and two deaths from small-pox in the city on Tuesday. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 52, as compared with 80 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 83 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1757, out of which 9 were found to be plague stricken.

OPENING OF A ZENANA HOSPITAL.

A Dhrangadhra correspondent wired yesterday:—The interesting ceremony of declaring open the Pramkunverba Zenana Hospital, erected in memory of the late Jamnagarwala Rani Saheb, was performed this morning by his Highness Maharana Rao Saheb in the presence of a large gathering. Her Highness the Kotdarala Maharani Saheb presented to the hospital a sum of Rs. 501 and the Dewan Saheb and his wife bed-sheets pillow-cases and dining uutensils to meet the requirements of 30 indoor patients.

Mr. H. A. Glucksman, a member of the "Englishman" staff, who was recently wounded in fighting at Ypres while serving with the cavalry, has been given a commission in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Mr. Glucksman has served eight months in the cavalry, five of them with the 10th Hussars at the front. He was on the waiting list for a commission in the cavalry, but for some time past the cavalry list has been closed. Another member of the "Englishman" staff who went home to join the army has also secured a commission, namely Mr. J. Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly, like Mr. Glucksman, served in the South African War and when he returned home he rejoined his old regiment the Durham Light forces on the frontier.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

INCREASE IN PRINTING CONTRACT RATES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, when Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 9th July stating:—

"The "Times of India" Press, the present contractors for Municipal Printing Work under Divisions Nos. II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX and X, have applied for an all-round increase of 10 per cent. on their contract from 1st October 1914, owing to the increase in the cost of paper and other materials in consequence of the war. The Chief Accountant, to whom the matter was referred, states that he has seen the original invoices and the order books and verified the prices previously paid and those being paid by the "Times of India" since the war broke out and has found that the increases range from 25 to nearly 40 per cent. above the prices paid prior to the war."

He, therefore recommended an increase of ten per cent. on the contract price, as he thought that the request was a reasonable one.

The Committee forwarded to the Corporation recommending the increase as asked for by the Municipal Commissioner.

THE MONSOON FLOODS.

The Committee also considered a letter from Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak, dated the 5th July, stating that he was one of the persons who had suffered by the late floods as his house is situated near the junction of Lamington and New Foras roads. The flood water was knee deep in his houes for twenty-four hours, and that in consequence he had to take shelter with his family in another building. He suggested the appointment of a Committee of experts to enquire into the means for the non-recurrence of similar floods hereafter, and asked whether the Corporation were prepared to pay him for the damages sustained by him to the extent of a thousand rupees through the negligence and carelessness on the part of their officers in not keeping the storm-water drains in proper working order before the monsoon set in. He added that in the event of his not receiving a satisfactory reply he would place his case in the hands of his Solicitors, holding the Corporation responsible for all the costs.

It was decided to forward the letter to the Municipal Commissioner for his opinion.

The next item for consideration was the Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1915, which was recorded.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

THE LASSO KING.

The King of the Lasso is to appear tonight in the Palace of Varieties.

The proud title of "King of the Lasso" is one to which Young Buckshot may justly lay claim. Buckshot has reigned for five years in the hearts of the audiences in nearly every quarter of the globe. America is the land that has the honour of having given birth to him, so that the famous cowboy is a true son of the Wild West although of English parentage. The story of his career is a romantic one. It began with a childhood that was devoted assiduously to the art of the American Lasso. During his present tour he has visited many countries, among which are America, Mexico, Cuba, Hawain Island, Japan, China, Philipines, Sumatra, Malay States, Burma, Siam, Ceylon and South Africa. During this tour he has appeared before many rulers and monarchs. Young Buckshot first became famous in 1910, when he won the world's championship, thus being proclaimed King of the Lasso. He appears in a refined roping novelty, introducing the latest and most difficult feats with the lasso, including his own originalities among which are the famous "double rope catch" "spinning a rope with the teeth." and the celebrated Cowboy rope dance.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, which were held yesterday on the Marine Lines "maidan" in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, were a great success. The several items were all keenly competed and the entries for the majority of them were large. There were seven entries for the Tent Pegging Horses and Ponies. Most of the competitors in this race went too slowly. In the Ladies' Trotting Race, the ponies had to trot twice round the course and finish in front of the shed. Many of the ponies were very excited and did not have a good start. In the Telegram Stakes gentlemen rode round the given course to their partners, carrying instructions. Ladies composed telegrams and the first gentlemen home with telegrams making sense, won. The meeting was a great success, for which much credit is due to the energetic Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. H. B. Saxby and E. S. Dongall. The results:—

Tent Pegging Horses and Ponies: (1) Robinson, (2) Todd.

Ladies' Trotting Race: (1) Mrs. Paterson Brown, (2) Mrs. Hunt.

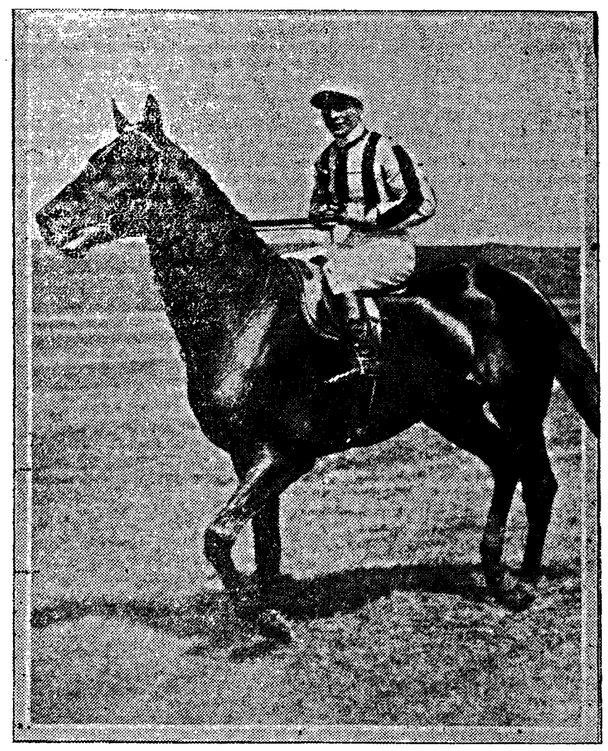
Jumping Horses and Ponies: (1) Pearson, (2) Massey, (3) Bon and Gove.

Telegram Stakes: (1) Massey and Miss Street.

Scurry, Horses Scratch Ponies, 30 Yards: (1) Saddler, (2) Mayne, (3) Morris.

Chatty Race: (1) Pearson, (2) Bon, (3) Medley.

THE WINNER OF THE WAR DERBY.



Reproduced from the "Tatler."

Mr. Solly Joel's Pommerin (Donoghue up) going to the starting post at Newmarket where this exceptional race was run this year

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BARONET C. CLUB V. WELLINGTON C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Baronet C. Club by 140 runs.

Scores:—

WELLINGONTON C. C.

Mehta S 1, Panthaki R. S. 7, Katrak B. 3, Ghaswala 9, Khambatta M. 0, Daruvala N. 1, Poonegar 24, Dubash 1, Mody 0, Udwadia 5, Balwalla not out 3, Extras 6 Total 60.

BARONET C. C.

Pesi Warden 6, Dr. Pavri 2, S. Madon 4, M. Parekh 2, Pochkhanawalla 0, D. M. Raja 64 J. S. Warden not out 101 Erani 0, M. Reporter not out 13, P. J. Chinoy, N. F. Daver, did not bat, Extras 8, Total 200.

THE ELPHINSTONE C. C. V. IMPERIAL C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstone by seven wickets and 68 runs.

Scores:—

IMPERIAL C. C.

Badsha 21, Poonawalla 9, Nanporia 0 Pavri 12 Khodaiji 3 Vavewala 33, Nalasheth 15, Khambatta 5, Guard 10, Madon 3, Bulsara 1, Extras 12, Total 124.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

J. D. Antia 26, J. H. Elchidana 106, S. M. Surveyor 23, D. K. Kapadia 23 not out rest did not bat, Extras 13 Total (for 3 wickets) 192.

PAREL CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE V. ORION SPORTING CLUB, BANDRA.

Played on Sunday at Target ground, Santa Cruz and won by the Parel Christian Institute by 35 runs.

Scores:—

PAREL CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE.

F. Mathews 11, E. Amaral 0, J. S. D'Souza 20, J. Coelho 10, J. Paes 10, J. Rodrigues 0, N. Mascarenhas 4, R. Palmer 0, J. Z. D'Souza 2, P. Pires 2, J. T. D'Souza not out 0 Extras 9, Total 69.

ORION SPORTING CLUB.

J. Sequeira 2, E. D'Mello 0, S. Hodges 0 Malachy 3, E. Anthony 18, J. Entiado 0 C. F. Fernandez 4, Jal 1, Nadar 0, J. Ferns 0 J. N. Dias 5, Extra 1, Total 34.

NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS V. SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a victory for the New Jolly Young Cricketers by 44 runs.

Scores:—

NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

M. S. Dhume 4 T. N. Kanvinde 2, R. M. Dalvie 22, G. N. Dharadhar (Capt.) 21 Y. K. Korgaonkar 2, M. J. Dewoolkar 4, N. P. Chemburkar 24, S. S. Talpade 10, S. Y. Sukhatankar 8, Y. K. Vijayakar 0, H. V. Masurekar 1, Extra 1, Total 109.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS GYMKHANA.

Shirsakar 0, Dastur 15, Castell 1, Manglorkar 1, Newman 18, Nadelwala 7, Shete 11, Kolapkar 5 Chachad 0 Vijbugandas 2, Perera 0, Extras 5, Total 65.

THE BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS V. POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS' HINDU GYMKHANA.

Played on Sunday at the Poona Young Cricketers Hindoo Gymkhana ground and resulted in a draw.

Scores:—

THE BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

H. B. Kirlikar 16, R. S. Vaidya 23, K. V. Kanat 3, Y. A. Madan 48, R. V. Kothare 26, W. B. Talpade (Capt.) 5, K. N. Madan 0 M. Talpade 7 B. G. Ram 15, D. N. Dewookar not out 1, V. S. Lele 0, Extras 17, Total 161.

THE P. Y. C. HINDOO GYMKHANA.

S. G. Mehandle 8, D. B. Deodhar 4, J. Deodhar 41 Bhosak 0, G. Kelkar 4, A. J. Joshi 0 Sathe 0, Sahasrubudhe 13, S. M. Joshi not out 5, Bhopatker, and Jost did not bat, Extras 9, Total 84.

ALFRED C. C. V. YOUNG FRIENDS UNION C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for Alfred C. C. by 56 runs.

Scores:—

YOUNG FRIENDS UNION C. C.

Koregaoker 9, Dikhe R. K. 0, Malle A. G. 1, Kalgatkar B. 1, Dharat G. 3 Date G. not out 23, Awasker 0, Barve K. 4, Savant 2 Machanker 0, Naik 2, Extras 3, Total 49.

ALFRED C. C.

Mullan M. R. 32, Dadachanjee F. H. 0, Talati S. J. 2 Mullan S. R. 50, Dadachanjee E. H. 5, Soonawalla D. F. 0, Tarapore J. P. 0 Talati N. C. not out 8, Popat B. F. 3, Shroff B., David (Capt.) did not bat, Extras 5 Total 105.

NATIONAL BANK C. C. V. LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Lusitanians by 9 runs.

Scores:—

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

Shamrao 5, Cook not out 29, Hegde 1, Motiram 0, Pai 0 Edekar 1, Sequeira 0, White 0, Peter 0 Mathews 11, Raja 0, Extra 1, Total 45.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C.

Leo D'Souza 13, Theo Fernandez 6, J. Faria 2, Nelson D'Souza 2 J. P. Braganza 2, J. B. Coutinho 8, J. Freitas 4, R. B. D'Costa 0, Domnic D'Souza 9 M. Faria 3, Newma D'Souza not out 1, Extras 7, Total 57.

MAX XI V. DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE

The above match was played on Sunday the 11th instant which resulted in a win for the Max's Eleven by 47 runs. Credit is due to Messrs. Britto, Michael and Lobo for their excellent bowling.

GAUD SARASWAT C. C. V. NEW HINDU C C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by a large margin of 221 runs.

Scores:—

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

S. M. Dalvi b Dagodoo 32, R. A. Wagle b Dagadoo 21, V. A. Dalvi b Paradeshi 21, M. D. Pai not out 102, B. M. Dalvi c Dongre b Parkar 30, D. K. Telang not out 63, G. S. Wagle, V. D. Pai S. B. Pilgaonkar, H. G. Wagle and B. D. Pai, did not bat, Extras 13, Total 282.

NEW HINDU C. C.

W. L. Masurkar b R. Wagle 8, J. B. Girkar l-b-w Dalvi 6, K. G. Pardeshi l-b-w Wagle 0 B. L. Chaudhari not out 29, V. S. Dongre c G. Wagle b Wagle 1, S. W. Masurkar b Dalvi 4, R. G. Wagle b Dalvi 0, S. J. Parkar c Telang b Dalvi 11, D. Dagadoo c and b Dalvi 0, J. Raut b R. Wagle 0, Hadkar (hurt, absent). Extras 2 Total 61.

CHITRAPUR C. C. V. PAREKH C. C.

A cricket match was played between Chitrapur C. C. and Parekh C. C., on Sunday the 11th July and resulted in a win for the Chitrapur C. C.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Three games were played yesterday in the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition.

The Calcutta F. C. beat the Eastern Bengal State Railway by two goals to love, one being registered in each half.

The Hampshires disposed of the Aryans beating them by two goals in the second half time.

The Wari met the Customs for the second time on the latter's ground. The game was vigorously contested from the beginning to the end. The opening exchanges were in favour of the Customs but the Wari men stayed better and during the extra fifteen minutes were within an ace of scoring twice. The game again ended in a pointless draw in the presence of at least twenty thousand spectators.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 13th July 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

guished manner. Such appreciation has been abundantly forthcoming in the case of Sir Richard.

Mr. Rafiuddin said it was a matter of great gratification to the people of Poona to know that this distinguished civil servant to whom they were all paying homage, was born in Poona.

Dr. De Monte, Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkant and Mr. Rodda supported the resolution.

SIR RICHARD'S REPLY

Sir Richard Lamb who appeared to be deeply moved, said he was very grateful to hon. members for the very kind manner in which they had referred to him. He also appreciated the kindly feeling which prompted them to have resolved to have a replica of the portrait which was presented to him at Government House last evening to be put up in the Council Hall to perpetuate his memory. He was endeavouring to find out the likeness of his character as depicted by his friends and saw that he could not recognise himself. He had good many defects which they had kindly passed over. He was petulant when opposed and had a bad temper. Like good many Englishmen he was to a certain extent reserved and of a distant demeanour. He has had to control himself and keep his temper in check. Mr. Lalubhai had alluded to the financial success of his administration but that was owing to his predecessor Sir James Monteath's husbanding the resources at their dispospal. As Financial Secretary to the Bombay Government he had been able to enter into the details of the Bombay Government's finances and master them. This had given him an insight as to how the local and imperial finances stood and this had helped him a great deal. Referring to the various important matters which had been handled by him during his tenure as member of the Executive Council he said that he was of opinion that the present policy and attitude of the Bombay Government on the Excise questions was a correct one. Sir Richard Lamb thought that the amendment of the Land Revenue Act carried through by him was a beneficial enactment. He then referred to the Panchayet Act, the Deccan Agricultural Act and other important measures dealt with during his time of office. He said Bombay, Poona and the Presidency in general would always have a warm place in his heart and that he would not only take interest in their welfare and prosperity but would render such help as he could.

His Excellency in putting the Resolution before the Council for its acceptance said that personally he regretted that he was losing the assistance of a valued and esteemed colleague.

The Resolution was then carried with great enthusiam.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of the proceedings his Excellency the Governor said:—

Hon. members will recollect that I expressed at the conclusion of our last session of the Council the confident hope that the general situation with regard to the war would be much more satisfactory for the Allied forces when next we met in session of the Council. In some respects my expectation has been realised. The accession to the ranks of the Allies of the great country of Italy our growing strength both on sea and land has been immensely increased. The British Fleet has swept from the seas every ship whether of war or commerce flying the flag of our enemies, whose efforts now can only find expression in numerous attacks by submarines on unarmed vessels which have brought them no military advantage to counterbalance the universal condemnation which their action has received from all civilised Powers. The enemy offensive on the West has, by the gallantry of the French, British, Indian and Belgian troops, been thrown back and slow but certain progress has been made on various parts of the line. It is true that our gallant Russian Allies have after heroic resistance sustained considerable reverses on the Eastern front, but their line is still unbroken and I much hope that they will succeed in resisting the powerful attack of the enemy until they are in a position to take the offensive. But I must frankly admit that I was too hopeful, when I last addressed you on this matter, and that we cannot claim any great improvement in the situation. The reason for this state of things is clear enough. England and Russia were neither of them prepared in equipment or munitions for a struggle of such a tremendous character and the wonderful preparation and organization of our enemy which have been going on for many years and their methods of war, botth fair and foul, have given them in some parts of the field a temporary advantage. But as has been well said, unseasoned despondency at the present time is in the private citizen as culpable as desertion in the soldier and I am as confident as ever as to the ultimate result of this struggle, though it is certain that owing to these facts of which I have told you, that the War may be considerably prolonged. We have got our teeth into this business and are not going to let go until we, get our teeth through. And while thanking honourable members to-day and through them every man, woman and child in the Presidency for their patriotic and practical support of the Government during the past eleven months, I venture to express the confident belief, as head of this Province, that we shall bear together each in our several ways the strain, the anxiety and the hardships which must come upon us while this struggle lasts; that we shall each and every one of us in a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-denial continue by every means in our power to support our gallant comrades at the Front in the confident melief in the justice of our cause, in full assurance of a complete victory and in the profound hope that we may emerge from all its tragedies a better and more united Empire and may have secured freedom and and good will for all the nations of the world.

SPORTS AT HOME.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET.

A CENTURY BY BATES.

What promised on June 19 to be a good and interesting game between the Bank of England and the 2nd Artists Rifles at the well-equipped sports ground at Rohampton unfortunately fell through owing to the Bank of England not being able to get together a side. Private W. E. Goodyear, the well-known Finchley cricketer in civilian life, is bowling with marked success for the Artists Rifles.

Mr. E. J. Bridger, the well-known fast left-hand bowler, got together a scratch Dulwich team to oppose the 1st Sportsman's Battalion on the Dulwich ground but the military men, as in the past, gained a tolerably easy win. Batting first, the visitors knocked up the useful total of 228 for seven. The feature of the batting was the sterling display given by Private W. E. Bates, the old Yorkshire County cricketer. He carried his bat for 117, which included four fine hits for 6, and thirteen 4's. Private Bates commenced steadily, but quickly launched out and drove the Dulwich bowling to all parts of the field. The next highest individual scorer was Private Webb, another old county player, who registered 26. Applying the closure when 228 for seven, Mr. E. J. Bridger's side was dismissed for 105. Sergeant E. I. Marsden, who has himself assisted Middlesex County in past years, taking five wickets for 32. C. P. Tregellas, a very old members of the Dulwich C.C., exhibited the patience of Job for his 23, being in for over a hour and a half. Of course the scratch eleven was weakly represented with so many Dulwich cricketers playing a greater game for their country.

That the Officers of the Royal Naval Division are rapidly becoming a well knit cricket combination was again amply proved on Saturday when, playing against Brondesbury at the Palace, they gained a fine victory. The civilians, batting first, scored 182 for five and declared—surely a very sporting declaration. H. Doyle showed much enterprise in his batting for his innings of 70, while V. Jarvis, a youthful all-round player of much promise and a left-hander, put together 42 in good style. The Officers, after C.P.O. Clark had become thoroughly well set, soon got within sight of victory, and finished up with 222 for six. C.P.O. Clark in his splendid innings of 102 not out, exhibited masterly skill in his driving, keeping the ball fairly low, and obtaining most of his runs on the off side of the wicket. The naval cricketer is batting in fine style, and seems full of runs.

The Police were is possession of Lord's ground, the S. Division meeting the Special Constables, the former getting much the better of the cricket argument. The Special scored 236 for five, and applied the closure. C. F. Buckenham hitting hard and well for 106, where E. Halmes also showed capital form for his 81. The regular police were out for 64, A. H. Sutherland claiming eight for 15 runs, and his deliveries certainly upset the calculations of the "men in blue."

FINE BOWLING FEAT BY MIGNON.

Mignon, the old Middlesex County professional bowler, took six for 36 for the Record Office (Royal Fusiliers) at Hounslow against the Army Pay Corps, who were all disposed of for 110. The Record Office failed to score more than 80, and so lost easily. Another team of the Army Pay Corps were at Hornsey playing the North Middlesex team. But here they did not fare anything like so well, thanks to a hard-hitting innings by C. W. Morrison, who scored 112 before retiring. Morrison had no fewer than twenty-one 4's, and was in a most aggressive mood. North Middlesex closured the innings at 253 for six and dismissed the military side for 60 G. Burt taking 6 wickets for 29.

In Battersea Park, before a good crowd, Battersea defeated the 3rd Battalion of the H.A.C. by 122 runs, with four wickets in hand. Private Napper, for the military, played bright cricket for his runs, scoring 45 in good style, the innings closing for 146. When stumps were drawn Battersea had reached the total of 268 for six wickets. This was mainly due to the glorious hitting of L. E. Hiscock, who obtained 92 by forceful batting, collecting seventeen fours. For Beckton against Ilford, W. W. Cooper, the well-known left-hand cricketer, was in good all round form, securing five for 59 and carrying his bat for 103. Another hard-hitting exhibition was given by A. Stagg, the Mitcham cricketer, who, playing for Mr. H. Lacy's eleven against the Spencer, scored 130 not out. He did not go in until fifth wicket down, but hit so tremendously hard that he actually scored 130 out of 175. Two strokes for six were especially fine, and his driving, mostly straight in front of the wicket, was always well timed and true.

In the bowling department E. C. Wright, for the Spencer v. H. Lacy's eleven, took eight for 46: and O. Wheeler, playing for Catford against St. Dunstan's College, captured seven for 17. Harold Price, for Merton v. Croydon Amateurs, took six for 43; and N. Wake, a slow off-break bowler, playing for Addisoombe against Crofton Park, too eight for 34—a really capital performance upon a plump pitch. Then, for Paddington against Brentham, Private E. Jefferies, a Grenadier Guardsman, took seven for 44. He bowled very fast and kept a good length throughout.

After the splendid form displayed this season by the Forestors, the defeat which they sustained on their own ground at Snaresbrook will come as some surprise. The wicket was all in favour of the batsmen, but so well did Cartwright and Surridge bowl that they dismissed the home side for 74 runs. On the visitors going in runs came at a good pace, and when only four wickets were down the home total was passed. Subsequently F. H. Brown hit freely and assisted in carrying the total to 134, which left Felsted winners on the first innings by 60 runs. Forest School went in a second time, and when stumps were drawn had scored 137 for five wickets.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 15, 1915.

GERMANY'S PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM.

The discovery in America of an organised conspiracy by wealthy German-Americans to place bombs in steamers, is presumptive evidence, that the peace propaganda which has been exploited on a huge scale, with the purpose of influencing public opinion in favour of Germany to the prejudice of the Allies, has proved a dead failure, and a campaign of intimidation or "frightfulness" is about to be resorted to instead. The Washington message, published on our telegram page, appears to indicate that the American people are at last realising the precise meaning of Germany's desire for peace, more especially that part of the arrangement which bears on the question of the "freedom of the seas," so specially advocated by wily Teuton machinations. The absurdity of this demand of Germany for the "freedom of the seas" at once becomes apparent, when the most cursory examination of the claim reveals, that it is prompted purely by her war policy. In time of peace the seas are open and free to all nations; and in time of war Germany would gain a distinct advantage if she were allowed to claim to have her commerce uninterfered with. And in case Germany and the United States were at war, Germany could obtain supplies from neutral countries or from the United States through the neutrals, whose vessels could not be captured, on the ridiculous plea of being private property.

The immensity and scope of Germany's military preparations have astonished the world and it may be that in regard to her Navy she may yet have a surprise in store. But having probably realised that she cannot outbuild England, France and Italy, and whether the great battle fleet elects to skulk in protected barbours or not, it is doomed to hopeless inactivity or annihilation, this question, of the "freedom of the seas" has such a strong bearing on the ultimate issue of the war, Germany evidently will stop at nothing in her frantic endeavours to temper the force of the blockade, which is slowly but surely strangling her. For all practical purposes, the strength of the German Fleet may be estimated at thirty-four heavy ships. And from a naval expert's views no more than two line-of-battle ships have been commissioned since the beginning of the war,—a battleship and a battle-cruiser. But it is possible that Germany has completed four battleships and two battle-cruisers. These are the battleships Koenig, Grosser, Kurfurst, Markgraf and Kronprinz, each of which is said to mount ten 12-inch guns, but which may carry heavier guns; and the battle-cruisers Lutzow and Derfflinger, each of which is said to mount eight 12 inch guns. The addition of the four battleships to the High Seas Fleet would bring the number of its heavy ships to twenty-nine, and the number of battle-cruisers to five, excluding the Goeben. The total number of heavy ships would then be thirty-four, of which twenty-two would be of the "Dreadnought" type. It is probable that the battle-cruisers damaged in the action of January 24th last, have by this time been repaired. It is also reported that two light cruisers have been completed, though it is possible the number might be three; the Ersatz ships, Hela, Gefion, and Trene, carrying ten 5.9 inch guns, with a speed of 27 knots. The four more "Dreadnoughts" which according to the naval expert, are to be completed by the end of the year, are obviously three of the four already mentioned, and the Ersatz Worth. Twelve destroyers are also due to be completed this year, and about fifty submarines are said to have been completed since the war commenced. Of these 24 have a displacement of 1,200 tons each, with a submerged, speed of 16 knots and a surface speed of 22 knots, and a steaming radius of about 3,000 miles; 12 800 tons submarines and 12 of 300 tons.

From these particulars it is possible to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of Germany's naval assets, by no means an inconsiderable collection, but in fighting strength a pigmy to what the Allies can bring to bear against it. It is therefore not difficult to appreciate von Tirpitz's dilemma, and his reasons for adopting any expedient, from cajolery to "frightfulness" before attempting to give battle for supremacy on the sea. On this point Britain will remain adamant, and no matter what may or may not happen on land, the German Navy will have to come out and fight a decisive battle in the North Sea, or continue to remain the phantom it has all along been for the past twelve months.

THE KARNATAK COLLEGE.

The question of the Karnatak College has been discussed threadbare and practically there is nothing new that can be said on it. The debate on Mr. D. V. Belvi's Resolution on the subject in the Bombay Legislative Council was singularly happy in the unanimous concurrence of both officials and non-officials on the urgent necessity of establishing an Arts College at Dharwar. It was admitted by Lord Sydenham that the absence of the Karnatak College was a blot on the educational system of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Hill was not less enthusiastic about the College than Mr. Rodda. In was through Mr. Sheppard that Rao Bahadur Rudragowda Artal promised a lakh to the Karnatak College. If one point was admitted during the debate, it was that it was the duty of Government to start a model college in every division of the Presidency. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta made it still clearer by pointing out that it was the duty of Government to supply the Karnatak with a model Government College, irrespective of the financial assistance which they might or might not receive from its population. But it was agreed to give Government two lakhs, and when Mr. Hill visited Dharwar it was arranged that the Lingayats should contribute one lakh and the non-Lingayats another to the Karnatak College We understand that Rao Bahadur Artal has been able to collect more than Rs. 65,000 out of one lakh promised by him and that Rao Bahadur Rodda has already paid Rs. 47,000 to Government and that he has promises of Rs. 40,000 more. Those concerned had thus come to look upon the Karnatak College as a settled fact, and we are surprised to find Government addressing a letter to the Senate on a question which was settled long ago. But, it is in one way, a good thing, and we congratulate Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on his eminently sensible resolution to be moved shortly in the Senate, recognising the necessity of the Karnatak College. The Senate has not been asked by Sir Narayan to enter into the financial aspects of the question, but it may be pointed out in this respect that no money limit and no time limit were imposed by Mr. Hill. It was roughly agreed to pay Government two lakhs of rupees, and Mr. Hill remarked in Council that it was perfectly immaterial whether the money was two lakhs or three lakhs, but that he wanted some money from the people as an evidence of their earnestness. It is a very crude way of judging a man's earnestness by the amount that he pays; but even in this respect, it may be pointed out that the Karnatak has not failed in its promises, as alleged by Government in their letter to the University. Of the two lakhs nearly one lakh and twenty thousand have been already collected in cash. If Rao Bahadur Artal has not yet paid the amount he has already collected, Government may well ask him to do so. And even the balance would have been collected and paid to Government but for the war. The Karnatak College Association suspended its collections for a time in order that their work might not interfere with that of the War Fund. We should not forget to remember in this connection the splendid response that the Kanarese districts have given to the call of the War Fund. Dharwar has contributed Rs. 108,232, Belgaum Rs. 99,551, Bijapur Rs. 1,15,778, Karwar Rs. 23,132, to the War Fund; altogether nearly 3½ lakhs have been paid by the Kanarese districts during the last few months. Rao Bahadur Rodda has resumed the collection of funds and it may be hoped that he will shortly hand over to Government the remaining balance. There was an impression abroad for which, of course, there was not the slightest excuse, that Government would not take up the question of the Karnatak College till after the war, and perhaps, this may have delayed the collection of funds. And it cannot be forgotten that Government have not as yet taken any definite step towards the establishment of the College. The first step they take will give immediately a great impetus to the movement and we suggest to Government that they need not wait till they receive the last rupee, to begin the operations.

But more important than the question of finances is the so-called question of policy which has been referred to the Senate for opinion. To the question whether the admitted relief of congestion in colleges can best be effected by establishing an Arts College at Dharwar, or, by amplifying the number or extending the scope of such institutions in other parts of the Presidency, Sir Narayan's motion makes the effective answer that colleges are required both in and out of the Karnatak. We trust that Government will no longer shirk their duty under any further specious declarations of policy. Armed with the opinion of the Senate, which, we trust, will be on Sir Narayan's side, Government must take the earliest opportunity to establish an Arts College at Dharwar. The country has already waited too long for it. All the existing colleges are crowded to suffocation. Hundreds of students have to go without collegiate education for want of accommodation. In these circumstances, any further delay on the part of the Government would be disastrous to the cause of higher education. The people of the Karnatak also should not rest till the promised amount is collected and paid over to Government, and any sort of excuse for further delay finally removed. The question of policy has been once discussed in the Legislative Council and declared in favour of the Karnatak College. Again, it has been brought forward before the Senate by Government and the Senate will undoubtedly declare in its favour. The question of policy being thus settled once for all, only the question of money remains. Once two lakhs are paid, Government will be forced to start the College.

Notes of the Day.

Cotton for Germany.

Recent revelations as to the abnormal quantities of cotton imported by neutral countries have made it clear that considerable quantities of that commodity are still reaching Germany through Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Lord Robert Cecil's statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday would have been more reassuring if it had not been contradictory. Lord Robert admits that the figures of imports by neutral countries are disquieting, but he still believes that the measures of the Government to stop cotton from reaching Germany are substantially effective. Then, again, Lord Robert deprecates the suggestion that cotton should be stopped from going to neutrals as indefensible in international law and likely to land the Government in difficulties, and declares that the declaration of cotton as contraband would not remove the difficulties as regard cotton from America to neutrals, —though why not he does not say.

The Only Effective Plan.

The Government plan, added the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of preventing the greater part of cotton from going to Germany would ultimately, he believed, prevent all. All this is very cryptic. As far as we can see there is no Government plan except as regards Holland, and that is to a large extent conditional. Lord Robert Cecil's idea seems to be that if Great Britain goes on stopping some cotton from going to Germany, people will gradually get tired of trying to send any. The problem seems to us to require some solution of a more practical straightforward kind. We may be standing for justice and international law in this war, as Lord Robert says, but our main business is to defeat the enemy, and to achieve that we are entitled to put any sort of embargo on any commodity that can be used by the enemy for the purpose of waging war against the King. There can be nothing really effective except the declaration of cotton as contraband, or such a scheme of purchase of cargoes as was suggested by Mr. Dalziel.

Washington Again.

It is really necessary to protest against the fatuous nonsense that comes over the cables from Washington. Is it quite necessary to tell us that "in view of the critical character of the situation between Germany and the United States, the latter's reply is being carefully and deliberately considered?" Was anyone likely to suppose that it would be drafted carelessly or without due deliberation? Then again, "intimations from the White House point to America demanding such a definite statement of Germany's attitude as to determine whether relations can be continued." How people can seriously go on repeating this pompous sort of mean-nothing statements, after all the false alarms and empty threats that issued from Washington on the occasion of the dispatch of the previous Notes, passes our comprehension. We are quite assured that President Wilson will be deliberate, and we have no doubt that he will shake his finger at the Kaiser before he has done, but we don't want to hear any more about this sickening, dilatory, shilly-shallying business.

The Lusitania's Cargo.

The allegation that the Lusitania carried guns and munitions is completely disposed of by the "New York World" which states that Mr. Malone, Collector of Customs, New York, "personally inspected the Lusitania before she sailed from New York to destruction by German undersea violence." When he left the ship a few minutes before her sailing time he had examined each spot designed for gun emplacement and had found no guns. The Lusitania was also inspected officially by members of the so-called neutrality squad detailed to that task, from the time of her arrivel in port until the moment of her departure. Their report is in Washington. The seventy-five members of the squad were selected for their special abilities to watch every article that it put into a ship's hold, and if their suspicions are aroused they report at once. Then a closer and more detailed inspection is made. All vessel 'from warring countries are searched from stem to stern and from truck to keelson' by this squad."

Prohibition of Jute Exports.

A Calcutta contemporary remarks that the prohibition of the export of all jute manufactures from the United Kingdom, which has been announced, is regarded with equanimity and approval among those interested in the trade in Calcutta. Mainly, the prohibition is regarded as an awakening on the part of the Imperial Government to the extent to which sand-bags have been going through neutral countries to the enemy. It has been obvious that the German trenches are far better protected by sand-bags than are the British trenches, and there can only be one way in which this can be accounted for,—that the bags have been received through neutral countries, and have originally come from the United Kingdom. The stoppage of all exports necessary though it undoubtedly is, cannot fail to hit Dundee firms especially, but the impression in Calcutta is that the Government's action was necessary and that few firms will grumble, even though their profits may be curtailed in consequence.

The Wankaner State.

Though possessing a population of not more than 32,653 and an area of only 417 square miles, the State of Wankaner is not the least among the progressive and model little states of Kathiawar. Its ruler, H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who has so ably administered the State since 1881, the year of his accession, has every reason to be proud of his subjects and of the steady progress Wankaner is making within its limited scope. The Administration Report of the State for 1914-15, is a record of satisfactory progress all round and redounds to the credit of both the Maharana and his able Chief Karbhari, who, we note, was among the recipients of Birthday Honours. The gross revenue of the State during the year reached the record figure of Rs. 5,93,365, of which Rs 3,65,065 came in the shape of land revenue. We are assured that there was no trouble experienced in the recovery of land taxes and no coercive measures were used during the year. While the State felt no need to grant any remissions, it was found necessary to give some time for the recovery of assessments especially those of the cotton lands. The State also was generous in making takavi advances to the cultivators for purchase of seed, bullocks, etc. The Agriculturists' Co-operative Bank which has been started in the State was most helpful in financing the rayats with loans when needed, and it is hoped that, in course of time the State will have no need to give takavi advances. The Report states that "the cultivators now seldom go to money lenders for loans unless the terms are almost the same as given by the Bank." During the year a sum of Rs. 38,092 was advanced in loans to 363 cultivators by the Bank. The interests of the rayats of the State are further safeguarded by the establishment of a Famine Reserve Fund and reserve stores of cheap grain and haystacks to provide against famine days, if such should come. The State is also pursuing an enlightened policy in education, primary education having been made free since 1906 and English education up to 30 per cent of the students being kept free also. On the whole, the subjects of Wankaner may be congratulated on the progress made during the year in the several departments of the State.

The Front: 1915.

["It is as if hell were let loose."—*Letter from the Front.*]

Are you in hell, my son,
While I am dreaming on this grassy hill,
In the white blossoming
Of England's frail sweet spring?
I who no pain would shun
To save you from the lightest breath of ill,
My little one.

When as a child you fell
And hurt yourself on some unheeded stone,
You raised your tear stained face,
That I might kiss the place,
And, kissing, make it well.
Now I am here, on this green hill, alone,
And you:—in hell.

Or is it Paradise,
That field where brave men fight with Giant Wrong?
Where Death is changed to Life
In the heroic strife,
The willing sacrifice.
Where Love gives sleep to those who suffer long,
And shuts their eyes.

Nor heaven nor hell is there,
But some dim purgatorial state between,
Where, purified by pain,
The spirit slips its chain,
And, cleaving the bright air,
The young white souls, clear-eyed, austere, serene,
Pass to God's care.

B. A. LEES in "The Spectator."

Official and Personal.

Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and Maharani returned to Trivandrum from Cape Camorin yesterday.

The senior Maharani of Indore, who had been on a short visit, left Bangalore on Tuesday.

Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chari left Madras for Colombo on Tuesday en route to England on furlough. It seems likely when he returns from leave he will join the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Gubbay, Wheat Commissioner, will reach Nagpur on the 15th instant and Calcutta on the 19th.

Among the Indian gentlemen called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn last month, as reported in yesterday's "Chronicle," is Mr. Balkrishna Keroba Mantri, B.A., of London and Bombay Universities. Mr. B. K. Mantri is a member of a well-known Bombay family and the nephew of Mr. R. B. Mantri, member of the Bombay Corporation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Governor entertained the members of the Legislative Council on Tuesday at a dinner at Ganeshkhind. The following were present:—Sir Richard A. Lamb, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, Divan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, the Chief of Kurundward (Senior), Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, the Thakor of Kerwada, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Konher Rodda, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. George Carmichael, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat, Mr. Navroji Dorabji Khandalawalla, Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Kothari, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Lt.-Col. J. Jackson, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shrinivas Naik, Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkantha, Mr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Sir Frederick Sprott, Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. J. L. Rieu, Mr. G. D. French, Mr. J. Nissim, Mr. H. F. Beale, Lieut.-Colonel W. V. Scudamore and Mr. P. Tennyson Cole.

The House Party consisted of Mr. J. P. Orr and Mrs. Orr, Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. W. DeP. Webb, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. J. L. Fagan, their Excellencies and Staff.

Mrs. Agnes Williamson, wife of Mr. Williamson, District Engineer, M. and S. M. Railway, died yesterday at Bangalore.

Major Lewis, of the Punjab Commission, now at Home on leave, has been made a recruiting officer at Alton.

Captain A. R. L. King Mason, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore Brigade, leaves for Bombay on Friday evening to rejoin his regiment. Captain King Mason will be succeeded by Captain C. P. Gardner, 73rd Carnatic in Bangalore, Ninth Division Headquarters.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR LOAN.

A REMARKABLE RESULT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN WEST

BOMB CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA.

CRITICAL GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION.

The subscription of the war loan amounts to about £600,000,000, which Mr. McKenna emphasised in the House of Commons as representing new money without conversions. The remarkable result was an exhibition of the unrivalled financial resources of the Empire, and a demonstration to our Allies and our enemies that Britain proved faithful to her trust.

The Germans attempted a desperate attack in the Labyrinth under the protection of a curtain of fire. The assailants were, however, decimated and completely thrown back.

The New York authorities are investigating a conspiracy to place bombs in steamships. Arrests are expected among wealthy German-Americans who are said to have organised the placing of bombs in ships.

General Botha's triumph is discussed in several foreign papers as testifying to the solid foundation and construction of an Empire based on free institutions.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, with solemnity customary on great occasions, moved a Resolution expressing admiration for South Africa and gratitude.

The Crown Prince's army in great strength resumed the offensive in the Argonne and suffered a fresh defeat.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION BILL,

THIRD READING IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 13.

The House of Lords has passed on third reading the Indian Consolidation Bill.

Lord Macdonnell urged the extreme importance of introducing an amending bill as soon as possible.

Lord Islington repeated the assurance that the importance was fully realised and directly the Bill was law an opportunity would be given by the India Office on consultation with the Indian Government to deal with all necessary amendments and remove anomalies inevitable as the result of consolidation. The Amending Bill would be introduced as early as possible.

GERMAN CARAVAN AGENT STOPPED.

PERSIAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

LONDON, July 13.

Reuter learns that the Persian Government has stopped a caravan under the German agent Dr. Pugin which started from Ispahan for Meshed and the Swedish gendarmerie has disarmed a number of Austrians who accompanied him.

Herr Wassmuth, German Consular Agent at Shiraz, has been recalled to Teheran.

"BRITAIN FAITHFUL TO HER TRUST."

REMARKABLE RESULT OF THE WAR LOAN.

THE WAR LOAN.

SIX HUNDRED MILLION SUBSCRIBED.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS THROUGH POST OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. McKenna stated that the total subscription to the war loan was now nearly six hundred millions. Papers had mentioned eight hundred millions, which was neither expected nor desired by the Government.

Mr. McKenna said that 550,000 subscribers had contributed 570 millions through the Bank of England, and 547,000 persons had subscribed fifteen millions through the Post Office. He was not yet able to give the figures regarding small sums.

A REMARKABLE RESULT.

"BRITAIN FAITHFUL TO HER TRUST."

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. McKenna emphasised that the six hundred millions subscribed to the war loan represented new money alone without conversions.

The result was all the more remarkable as the subscriptions were almost exclusively money immediately available, as people were at present unable to sell securities.

It was an exhibition of the unrivalled financial resources of the Empire, and a demonstration to our Allies and our enemies that Britain proved faithful to her trust.

NATIONAL REGISTER BILL.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

LONDON, July 13.

In moving the second reading of the National Register Bill in the House of Lords this evening, Lord Lansdowne said if compulsory service ever came, the Register would greatly assist its introduction and shorten the interval between the decision to resort to compulsion and its application.

During the last few months a stream of men had been flowing much more rapidly and in greater volume than the stream of munitions, but before the war was ended the case might be reversed.

It was imposible to say that we should bring the war to a proper conclusion without compulsion and we should then be better off with the Bill than without it.

ATTEMPT ON SULTAN OF EGYPT.

FOUR YOUTHS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Reuter's Alexandria corespondent says that four youths have been arrested in connection with the attempt on the Egyptian Sultan.

CANADIAN MECHANICS FOR MUNITIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A telegram has been sent to "The Times" on behalf of 2,000 skilled British mechanics in Vancouver who are out of work and anxious to be employed on munitions here, complaining that Mr. Barnes is taking only 200.

The Ministry of Munitions states that Mr. Barnes has been instructed to bring every man likely to be useful.

NEW GERMAN "TRIPLANE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

A "Pioneer" special cable says: A Basle correspondent has received details of a new German triplane with eight motors similar to Zeppelins and four propellers. It carries twenty men, four machine guns and a revolver gun. It is expected that it will be used to attack trenches.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON LABYRINTH.

THE ASSAILANTS DECIMATED.

AIR RAID ON STRATEGIC RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 13.

The Germans attepted a desperate attack in the Labyrinth under protection of a curtain of fire. The assailants however were decimated and completely thrown back.

The communiqué adds that there was fierce grenade fighting in Argonne and that a German movement in the Vosges was defeated.

A squadron of thirty-five aeroplanes, in spite of a gale, dropped 171 large bombs on the German strategic railway at Vigneuilles-Les-Hattonchatel, which serves both the region of Cologne and the Forest of Aparemot. Very important supplies were concentrated there.

All the aeroplanes returned safely though vigorously shelled.

ENEMY'S STRONG OFFENSIVE IN ARGONNE.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY DEFEATED.

PARIS, July 14.

The communique says the enemy bombarded the British and French lines in Belgium and north of Arras with asphyxiating shells.

The CrownPrince's army in great strength resumed the offensive in Argoune and suffered a fresh defeat. Vigorous counter-attacks at points where our line momentarily yielded arrested the enemy's progress and drove him back.

BRITISH EXPLOIT IN THE BALTIC.

RUSSIAN HONOUR FOR CREW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter states that the Tsar has conferred the Cross of St. George on the crew of the British submarine that sank a German battleship in the Baltic.

BALKAN PROBLEM.

KINGS' CONFERENCE AT ATHENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

The "Tribuna" says that the kings of Bulgaria and Rumania will shortly meet as guests of King Constantine at Athens. Their Foreign Ministers will also be present. Serbia will be represented.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Berne correspondent says the growth of German influence in Austria is alarming. Many politicians opposing it are arrested. It is expected that the command on the Isonzo front will soon be in German hands.

COLOMBO RIOTS.

SENTENCES BY COURT MARTIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 14.

A military court martial held at Kandy on the 2nd and 3rd instant, in connection with recent rioting, sentenced Rajapaks to penal servitude for life, the charges against him being of treason, riotously demolishing building and shopbreaking.

Four others were sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude for treason and riotiously demolishing a building and another to ten years' penal servitude for rioting. One accused was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for riotiously demolishing a building and shop breaking, and two others were sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for rioting and shop breaking.

On the 10th instant the sentences of death passed on six accused were carried out in the Welikada Goal in Colombo, one man being shot and others being hanged.

BOMB CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA.

STEAMERS BEING WATCHED.

ARRESTS OF PRO-GERMANS EXPECTED.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The authorities are investigating a conspiracy to place bombs in steamships. Detectives are watching the piers where munitions are loaded.

Arrests are expected among wealthy German-Americans who are said to have organised the placing of bombs in the ships.

GERMANO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

In view of the critical character of the situation between Germany and the United States, the latter's reply is being carefully and deliberately considered.

Intimations from White House point to America demanding such a definite statement of Germany's attitude as to determine whether relations can be continued.

SIR CECIL SPRING RICE.

MUENTER'S INTENTION TO KILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

American papers have received a letter from a disciple of Muenter asserting that Muenter went to Mr. Morgan's place intending to kill the Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice.

The "Central News" New York correspondent states that Sir C. Spring Rice was travelling by motor on Long Island last week when a number of men attempted to hold up the chauffeur. The latter increased the speed of the car and escaped.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS

RECAPITULATION OF PAST EVENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 12th July:—

The Russians continue to check the Austro-German offensive against Lublin. The enemy attacked north-east but was repulsed. No change of any importance is reported elsewhere.

The French report numerous minor German attacks. On the evening of 10th the British repulsed a German attack which at first secured a footing in some first-line elements but was expelled by an immediate counter-attack. The French have repulsed German attacks north of Souchez. In Champagne the German attack was caught by French Infantry and artillery fire and dispersed with considerable loss. In the Meuse region the enemy bombarded the French positions. French aeroplanes bombarded the railway stations south-west of Metz.

On the Italian front no change.

The King after visiting the Grand Fleet sent a message to Admiral Jellico expressing pride and admiration for the splendid force. His Majesty says, he realises the patient and determined spirit with which the Fleet has faced the long months of waiting and hoping.

STUPENDOUS VOLUME OF POISONOUS GAS

Sir John French in a long despatch describing the events to 25th May says, all the scientific resources of Germany have been apparently brought into play to produce gas so virulent and poisonous that any human being brought in contact is first paralysed and then meets with a lingering and agonising death. The enemy has invariably preceded prepared and supported the attacks by discharge in stupendous volume of the poisonous fumes whenever the wind was favourable. Their effect materially influenced the operation round Ypres until experience suggested effective counter-measures, which since have been so perfected as to render them innocuous.

The War Office denies the Turkish statement that the Allies were using poisonous gases against the Turks.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

The German Note replying to the American makes no mention of the reparation demanded for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania and gives no assurance against similar outrages in future, but states that if the commander of the submarine had given time for the passengers and crew to escape their own vessel would have been destroyed and it was assumed that so large a ship would have remained long enough above the water for the passengers to enter the boats. The American press is deeply disappointed at the German reply.

GENERAL BOTHA'S TRIUMPH.

EMPIRE'S ADMIRATION AND GRATITUDE.

MR. ASQUITH'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, with solemnity customary on great occasions, moved a Resolution expressing admiration for South Africa and gratitude.

The House listened with most intense interest and the stillness was broken by frequent outbursts of applause.

After emphasising the leading features of the Union campaign, Mr. Asquith said:—I ask the House at this earliest opportunity to testify the admiration and gratitude of the whole Empire, (cheers), to the illustrious general, who is also the Prime Minister of the Union and who has rendered such inestimable service to the Empire which he entered by adoption and of which he has become one of the most honoured and cherished sons, and to his dauntless and much-enduring troops, whether of Burgher or British birth, who have fought like brethren side by side in a cause, equally dear to us, broadening the bonds of honour and liberty. (Prolonged cheering).

Seconding the Resolution, Mr. Bonar Law said:—The parts played by the overseas Dominions came as the greatest of all surprises to the enemy. From every part of the Empire great armies had come entirely of their own freewill not merely to help us in our quarrel but to participate in what they regarded as their quarrel. (Prolonged cheers.)

No resolution submitted to the House has ever secured greater support.

SOLIDARITY OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

FOREIGN PRESS ON GENL. BOTHA'S TRIUMPH.

LONDON, July 13.

General Botha's triumph is discussed in several foreign papers which agree that it testifies to the solid foundation and construction of an Empire based on free institutions.

BOERS COMING TO FRANCE.

ENTHUSIASM IN HOLLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Much interest is expressed in Holland at the possibility of Boers coming to Europe to fight for the Allies. There are indications that German authorities are uneasy lest the wave of enthusiasm should sweep away all German influence in the Netherlands. General Botha's success has given great joy to the Dutch people.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

LUNCHEON AT THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 13.

A luncheon was given at the House of Commons in honour of Sir Robert Borden.

Proposing Canada, Mr. Bonar Law said that Great Britain was proud of what Canada and the colonies had done. He hoped that one result of the war would be to weld the Empire with unbreakable bonds.

Mr. Borden said that four days before the outbreak of war he telegraphed to the Imperial Government stating that if war broke out Canada would regard it as her own. (Cheers). The resources of the Empire were abundant and almost unlimited. He had no fear as to the future and the whole Empire was prepared to take its part.

Mr. Borden dwelt on the miscalculations of Germany about the Empire, which today was more strongly united than ever and was ready to fight to death.

South Africa, with the heroic figure of General Botha in the conquered German colony, was a real picture of what the Empire was.

When peace came, there would be complex problems for the consideration of the Dominions but doubtless they would find wise and great solutions.

THE HOWRAH BRIDGE.

We learn from Home that Mr. Basil Mott, the eminent Engineer, will probably be coming out to India early next cold weather to advise the Government and other authorities concerned, on the question of the adoption of a suitable design for a permanent bridge across the Hughli to connect Howrah with Calcutta.

SAD FATALITY IN THE DOCKS.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. GRAHAM.

RESULT OF ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE MADRAS.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, the well-known citizen of Bombay and the leading partner in the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., which occurred last night as the result of a terrible accident on board the hospital ship Madras, at present lying in the Alexandra Dock.

It appears that Mr. Graham went to the Alexandra Dock yesterday afternoon to supervise the arrangements for the landing of the wounded sepoys from the front who had arrived by the hospital ship Madras. He boarded the ship and was walking along the upper deck, when he accidentally fell into an open coal bunker below. It was a clear fall from a height of nearly forty feet and the unfortunate gentleman sustained severe fractures of the right thigh and three of his ribs, the latter being almost crushed to pieces. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and his injuries were attended to by Col. Giffard, Medical Officer in charge of the hospital ship.

The injuries were of such a severe nature that all hopes of a recovery were practically abandoned from the very beginning, and Mr. Graham eventually succumbed to his injuries shortly after 8 o'clock last night.

The deceased gentleman's body was removed last night from the hospital ship to the Sir J. J. Hospital, and after being embalmed the body will be sent Home.

The Hon. Mr. Graham attended the sittings of the Legislative Council at Poona this week, where he had been staying as the guest of H. E. the Governor. He attended the dinner given on Tuesday night by His Excellency to the members of the Legislative Council and returned to Bombay yesterday morning.

He leaves behind him a wife and two young sons, and a very large number of friends to mourn his loss.

Mr. Graham was a man of many-sided public activities. Though a member of one of the largest British firms doing business in this country, he found time to participate in many public movements. He was an addtional nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council, a member of the Port Trust Board, and a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was Vice-President in 1913. He was a keen volunteer.

Since the outbreak of the war he had been doing very useful work as a Joint-Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund to which he had devoted himself with great energy and enthusiasm. Mr. Graham was a man of most genial nature and attractive personality, and his death will be sincerely mourned by all classes of society in Bombay.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Reference in Field-Marshal French's despatch as to the quality of the new army confirms all that has been said thereof, and shows the artillery has been created in a year equal to anything it is likely to meet. Units specially named in the despatch include: 1st West Kents, 2nd K.O.S. Borderers, 2nd, West Ridings, 2nd Yorksire Light Infantry, 2nd London Heavy Battery, Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, 1st Suffolks, 2nd Essex, 1st York and Lancasters, 1st Royal Warwickshires, 12th Londons, 1st and 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 3rd Middlesex, 2nd East Surreys, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1st East Lancashires, 2nd Gloucesters, 2nd Cameron Highlanders, 9th Royal Scots, 3rd and 4th Kings Royal Rifle Corps, 1st and 4th Rifle Brigade, 31st Heavy Battery, North Midland Heavy Battery, North Somerset Yeomanry, 1st Hampshire Regiment, London Rifle Brigade, 1st Cambridgeshires. The Lahore Division is frequently mentioned. The Division did good on all occasions.

Major C. E. Blandford, R.A., 50th Mountain Battery, has been wounded in the Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTIONS MODIFIED & ACCEPTED.

TRIBUTES TO SIR RICHARD LAMB.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona Mr. Godbole withdrew his resolution about railways in the Konkan after some discussion and Mr. Patel's four resolutions regarding local self-government were accepted after some modifications.

Several speeches were then delivered in praise of Sir Richard Lamb who is shortly retiring.

His Excellency closed the proceedings with a brief reference to the war.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 14.

The Legislative Council met at 11-30 a.m. to-day. During the temporary absence of H. E. the Governor, Sir Richard Lamb presided. His Excellency arrived later on and took part in the proceedings.

RAILWAYS FOR KONKAN.

Mr. Godbole moved the following Resolution:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to consider the advisability of obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to supplement from the Provincial Revenues the assistance ordinarily given under the existing feeder line terms from the Imperial Revenues for the construction by private enterprise of railways in the Konkan, Kanara and the Western Ghat Districts of the Bombay Presidency."

The hon. Member said that if the country is to make steady progress, and to compete successfully with the other countries of the world in trade and manufactures, the bullock cart as a means of travel and transport beyond distances of 10 and 12 miles must go, and be replaced by motor lorries, tramways and railways, working at speeds of 12 and 15 miles an hour. Every tour containing a population of 7 or 8 thousand and every agricultured and irrigation centre in the country must have the means of railway communication. Amongst the lines that come in this class in this Presidency, he would place the railway from Ganpati or other suitable station, on the G. I. P. Railway to the Goa Frontier; in the south a line of railway from Haveri or Hubli to Sirsi, a line from Honawar to Yellapur forests via Haliyal; a line from Manmad to the interior of Dang Forest via Galegaon, Baglan and Pimpalner talukas; a line from Nasik Road station to Sangamner and so on. If in the case of these and similar lines that are required for the development of the country the Government are satisfied that they will pay 2 per cent. immediately after construction and if they are satisfied further that after 15 years' working they will pay over 5 per cent., then he would advocate a subsidiary guarantee being given by the Bombay Government from the Provincial funds to make up 4½ per cent. dividends for the first 15 years' working of the lines. The case of each line will have to be dealt with on its own merits and some arrangements may be feasible whereby the financial burden borne by the Provincial funds in the earlier years of the working of the line, may be recouped when the line commences earning good dividends.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

Sir Richard Lamb said that so long as 1908, Bombay Government made representation to the Government of India in respect of the assistance that could consistently be given from the Provincial Revenues towards private enterprise for the construction of feeder railways under certain conditions., In 1910 the Government of India, Railway Department, wrote to this Government and said that the Secretary of State had sanctioned such grants under certain conditions. Later on, however, there was some correspondence between the Financial Department and the Secretary of State on the subject, from which it appeared that the Government of India made proposals to the Secretary of State that Local Governments might be authorised to give guarantees to the construction of railways by private enterprise on certain conditions; but added that Local Governments had not the same experience on the question of railways; and secondly, owing to the vested interest of the Government of India. All proposals would receive a careful examination at the hands of the Government of India. In 1904, when this question was discussed the railway programme included such proposals, the limitation being the consideration of the administration of such feeders and the yield of the revenue anticipated. Lines which were unobjectionable and would yield good revenues would be guaranteed by the Provincial Government. Such schemes, however, would interfere with the legitimate work of the Imperial programme. There would be one Imperial scheme and one local scheme. The Government in conclusion recommended that the proposal of authorising the Local Government might be abandoned as impracticable.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATION HOPELESS.

The Secretary of State in reply to the Government of India despatch replied that he concurred in the opinions expressed by the Government of India. This despatch was dated October 1913, and was received in February 1914, by this Government. He thought that in view of the fact tha so recently the matter was placed before the Secretary of State by the Government of India and it has been finally decided that such guarantee cannot be permitted, it would be hopeless for them to make any further recommendation. This was the state of affairs. In the meantime, the Local Government had been doing a good deal in the direction of developing the feeder lines which owed their inception to private companies. The question of giving assistance to District Boards had been under consideration.

A Bill had been drafted to amend the District Board Act of 1884 which would enable them to levy extra tax for the construction of light railways and tramways. This draft Bill had been circulated to the Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors for their opinion, who could not entertain the proposal contained in the resolution.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

Mr. Lallubhai pointed out that the Government of India had extended a guarantee of one per cent. to a private Railway Company in Assam in addition to the guarantee of 3½ per cent. given by the Secretary of State. The guarantee was to run for ten years. Similarly Mr. Godbole's proposal was to ask the Government to supplement the guarantee as it was not possible to raise capital on a guarantee of 3½ per cent. He supported the resolution.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the real question at issue was whether the guarantee of 3½ per cent. was sufficient or not sufficient. If insufficient, it was necessary to supplement the guarantee or other measures were necessary. The Government of India rules relating to feeder lines were not attractive. The Government Paper was popular, although it carried only 3½ per cent, while in the case of guaranteed railways a rebate was allowed. The interest would be little more than 3½ per cent.

DISTRICTS "IN A SORT OF ANIMATED SUSPENSION."

Mr. Paranjape thought that the actual allotment of finances in such cases might await but they could proceed to consider the settlement of the policy. Mr. Paranjpe pointed out that there were three districts, namely Kanara, Ratnagiri and Alibag, which were in a sort of animated suspension owing to their being cut off from all railway communications while the steamer communication during the fair season was unsatisfactory and entirely suspended during the months of the rainy season. The Ratnagiri district was considered to be a sort of penal settlement to the European members of the Civil Service. They had been told that the salvation of India lay in its industries but in these districts there was no industrial enterprise and several villages in the Ratnagiri district were now in a dilapidated condition as they were abandoned by the people. The last census described the Ratnagiri district as mostly inhabited by old men and old women.

His Excellency called Mr. Paranjape to order as he was travelling beyond the scope of the resolution.

Mr. Rodda pointed out that Kanara was a very rich and fruitful country. It had rich forests of sandalwood and spices. He thought it was the duty of the Government to undertake the construction of railways to the three districts referred to.

His Excellency the President:—This is all beating the air and waste of time.

Mr. Webb said that Mr. Godbole's proposal had a warm place in his heart but as the Government of India had recently rejected the recommendation of the Bombay Government, he would not say more.

Mr. Godbole finally withdrew his resolution.

ELECTED MEMBERS OF LOCAL BOARDS

Mr. V. J. Patel then moved:—

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the number of elective members on those Taluka and District Local Boards in the Presidency which have been in existence for 25 years or upwards, shall be not less than two-thirds of the whole board.

Mr. Patel in the course of his speech said:—

"In the year 1869, the Bombay Government passed an Act called the Local Funds Act legalising the levy of cess on land for the purposes of maintaining primary schools, roads, dispensaries, etc. This Act gave no self-government to the people, because the committees created by it, to administer the cess funds, consisted only of members nominated by Government. The principle of election found no place in it. This state of affairs continued in this presidency for about a period of 15 years when, in the year 1882, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, the Government of India tried to give a great impetus to local self-government in rural areas by issuing a Resolution on the subject. This memorable Resolution, as the members of this Council are aware, among other things, laid great stress, on the importance of having a large preponderence of non-official members chosen by some system of election on the rural boards. It was in consequence of this Resolution of the Government of India and to give effect to it, as far as was then practicable, that the Bombay Government introduced a Bill called the Local Boards Bill in the year 1884. This Bill was opposed and adversely criticised by some of the non-official nominated members, there being no elected members then, on the ground that the Bill did not satisfy adequately either the requirements of the Resolution of the Government of India in substance or in spirit or the legitimate aspirations of the people. They maintained that the principle of elective majority on local boards must be provided for in the Bill itself and not be left to the discretion of Government.

A SOLEMN ASSURANCE.

The Bombay Government then gave a solemn assurance that they would give a wider scope to the principle of elective majority on local boards as early as possible. In order to avoid any mistake I give the Council the very words of his Excellency the then Governor and President, in which this assurance was given. His Excellency said:—"Now I confess that I look forward with my hon. colleague to an extention of the elective principle, while I hope it will be the pleasure of my successor—though it can hardly be mine—to see a wider scope given to this principle. I cannot think that in this measure we have adopted too great precautions."

But the solemn assurances of the Government have remained only to adorn the pages of the Report in which they appeared. The elective principle, my Lord, is to-day exactly where it was in the year 1884 and this, inspite of the enormous progress made in education and public spirit which has been so recently and tellingly recognized by the Government of India in the creation of expanded Legislative Councils and the admission of the Indian element into Executive Council. Moreover, my Lord, the Royal Commission on Decentralization charged with the duty of carefully examining, inter alia, the question of the extention of true self-government has, after an elaborate examination of the question, given its vote in its favour in the following unequivocal terms:

"There is evidence that the existing methods of election often fail to excite public interest or produce good men. On the other hand the non-official witnesses, except in Upper India are generally in favour of giving further effect to the elective principle.

"The Resolution of Lord Ripon's Government in 1882 laid down that there should be a large preponderence of non-official members on the rural boards, and that is our view also. We consider that the nominated element in a sub-district Board should not exceed the strength sufficient to secure the due representation of minorities and of official experience and that the District Board also should contain an elective majority. In other words the proportion of official and nominated members should be substantially diminished."

Under these circumstances, one should have thought that 30 years were long enough for any civilized Government to redeem its promises solemnly made to the responsible representatives of its subjects. But the Bombay Government did not seem to think so when its views were sought for by the Government of India with a view to make some further advance in local self-government in this Presidency. I gather that of all the Provincial Governments in India it stood alone in thinking that the time was not still ripe to give effect in this Presidency to the wish of the Government of India. They seem to have said that it was inadvisable, in present conditions, to provide for an elective majority on the boards.

Is that really so? and if so, is it not, my Lord, a sad confession on the part of the Government to whom in the Providence of God, the welfare of the people of this Presidency has been entrusted by the British nation, that its enlightened rule for 30 years should not have been able to evoke such modicum of public spirit in its subjects as to make it possible for such small extension of the elective franchise?

But is the view expressed by the Bombay Government on that occasion borne out by facts? How did that truth dawn on the Government? Did it consult any of the many recognized public institutions such as the Bombay Presidency Association, the Deccan Sabha, the Sarvajanik Sabha or any other? Were the non-official members of the local boards of this Presidency or even the non-official members of this Council ever invited to express their opinion on this matter.

I am afraid, my Lord, that the Bombay Government, when it expressed that opinion expressed entirely the one side of opinion of its officials who had his ear and not the public opinion of this Presidency. My Lord, neither I nor any other non-official members of this Council have any information as to when and on what materials the Bombay Government submitted such an opinion to the Government of India. As a matter of fact in my capacity as a representative of the Local Boards of the Northern Division on this Council, I have been pleading for some time past for the extension of the elective franchise to the Local Boards in this Presidency. The reply of the Government to my interpellation on the subject in July 1913 was that the matter was under their consideration.

Allured by this, while we were all expecting a substantial increase of the elective principle in the constitution of the Local Boards, to our mortification, the Resolution tells us that our Government have interposed its veto to the generous proposal of the Government of India to carry out in spirit Lord Ripon's scheme.

Is this fair to the people of a Presidency which is considered as one of the most enlightened provinces of the Indian Empire? Speaking for my own electorate, I emphatically say, it is not. I, therefore, take this opportunity of moving this Resolution whose scope is intentionally limited and beseech your Excellency's Government to reconsider the question and forego the unenviable position it occupies among the sister Presidencies of India in its attitude towards this question. In doing so, I am confident I shall have have the support of hon. members present here, not only non-official but also the official.

SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani said that the questions raised in this and other resolutions submitted by Mr. Patel, were of a cognate character connected with the administration of Local Boards. The Government had no hesitation in accepting them if the hon. mover would be good enough to modify the first resolution. Government was conscious that they could not stand still with regard to Local Boards when they were moving forward with regard to other bodies. If the privileges asked for were to be granted they should be so granted irrespective of the age of the Boards. Merit and good work should be the criterion for judging their claims for the conferment of privileges. If the proposition of 25 years' limit were accepted almost all these bodies would claim the privilege. He would therefore suggest that the hon. mover should modify it as follows:—"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to consider whether the number of elective members on those Taluka and District Local Boards in the Presidency as the Governor in Council may seem fit be not less than two-thirds of the whole Board."

The fact that Government themselves were taking action in the matter was a guarantee that the question would receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government.

Mr. Hydiatulla said that there were some people who had been working for nearly a quarter of a century on the Taluka and District Local Boards and they as non-official members had gained sufficient experience to entitle them to election. He suggested that the claims of the minority on these Boards should be taken into consideration by Government. A fixed number of seats should be allowed to them.

Mr. Rafiuddin with his Excellency's permission said that he wished to refer to the debates on this subject which took place in this Council in 1901. He read Sir Charles Ollivant's speech made on that occasion in which it was stated that Government had power to nominate in case it was feared that the minority would not be represented. Mr. Rafiuddin wanted Government to bear the claims of the minority in mind if the elective principle was to be extended.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada and Mr. Sathe supported the resolution.

Mr. Patel intimated that in the circumstances explained by Sir Prabhashankar he would accept the modifications suggested.

The resolution as modified was accepted by Government.

ELECTED PRESIDENTS FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

Mr. Patel next moved:—

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the Presidents of those Taluka and District Local Boards in the Presidency which have been in existence for 25 years or upwards shall be elected by such Boards."

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani said that before the hon. mover would proceed to address them on the subject-matter of this resolution he would at once say that Government were also prepared to accept this resolution, if Mr. Patel would accept modifications similar to those made in the first resolution.

The resolution as modified would run as follows:—"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to consider the desirability of directing that the Presidents of those Taluka and District Local Boards in the Presidency as the Governor in Council may think fit be elected by such Boards.

Mr. Patel having accepted the modification the resolution as modified was accepted by Government.

RESOURCES OF LOCAL BOARDS.

The third resolution standing in the name of Mr. Patel ran as follows:—

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials to inquire and report on the ways and means of increasing the resources of Local Boards."

In moving this resolution Mr. Patel said:—

My Lord, to the propositions which I have had the honour of putting before the Council to improve the personnel and increase the responsibilities of the Local Boards, this proposition which seeks to provide those bodies the wherewithal to discharge those responsibilities, follows as a corollory.

My proposal, my Lord, is only to appoint a Committee to consider and devise means to render the financial position of the Boards more elastic than at present.

Now, my Lord, the Boards have really to live on the yearly dole graciously granted to them by Government. Such a position is not likely to contribute towards the self-respect or dignity of the bodies or create much enthusiasm in those who are on them. The only independent and sure resources it has, my Lord, are the one anna cess collected with the land-revenue and the petty uncertain proceeds of the sale of kankar, sand and the like. That this is a very unsatisfactory position for the Local Boards has been almost universally admitted. Witness after witness said so before the Decentralization Commission and the Commission has found that that was so. Official reports have also frankly recognized this fact.

While there is thus unanimity in recognizing the defect, opinion is much divided as to the means of remedying it. Some say that the Boards should be relieved of some of their functions and freed from certain contributions to Government. Other suggest the imposition of light transit dues on exports and imports. Some others say that there should be direct taxation and yet others are of opinion that they should be allowed to levy extra cess for constructing railways and tramways and thereby increase ways and tramways and thereby increase their revenue. There is again one very valuable suggestion made by some gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Local Boards. They maintain that the Local Boards were given compensation for their revenue from one anna cess on Abkari revenue in seventees or eightees and this revenue has risen by leaps and bounds in this Presidency and if the one anna cess on the present Abkari revenue is restored, it would increase very materially the revenues of some of these Boards. There is, no doubt, that the advocates of temperance would welcome this one anna burden on the Abkari revenue and the agricultural masses would have no ground for complaint. Many other similar sources of local revenue can be considered, my Lord, by the special Committee which I propose that this Council should appoint.

Sir Prabshankar said it was true that the success of the Local Boards depended on finances and ways and means had to be found. The need for increasing their resources had been admitted by the Decentralisation Committee but they said they could not suggest ways and means. Mr. Dutt, the popular member of the Commission, was opposed to the levying of any tax. Mr. Dutt was afraid that the people were not in a position to bear any further burden. The possibility of putting duty on imports and exports had also been considered. Mr. Patel's suggestion on this head of having frontier lines was a very ingenious one and Government had enough of experience of frontier ports in respect of their excise policy. The object of frontier lines was to compel certain Native States to join the Customs' Union. The hon. member was doubtful whether Mr. Patel would contemplate with equanimity the idea of one British district putting up a frontier line against another. Such vague proposals, said Sir Prabhashanker, did not serve any useful purpose.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas in supporting this resolution referred to the conditions prevailing in Sind and said that it was high time for Government to move in the matter and find ways and means to increase the resources of the Local Boards.

Mr. Parekh thought that the needs of the people in districts and villages had increased. He referred also to the need of more primary schools and said that in Gujarat several schools had to be closed for want of efficient teachers who could not be entertained for want of funds.

Mr. Rodda and Mr. Upasani also supported the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry.

His Excellency said that he felt very strongly on the subject. The remarks he had already made in connection with Mr. Patel's first resolution equally applied to this. Government were seriously considering the general question in connection with these Boards.

Mr. Patel in replying to his Excellency said that if Government contemplated an inquiry he would suggest the appointment of a non-official. He accordingly withdrew his resolution.

SALSETTE NOTIFIED AREAS.

Mr. Patel then moved:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to constitute municipal districts out of such adjacent Notified Areas in the Salsette Taluka as the Governor in Council thinks fit, or in the alternative, to appoint a substantial proportion of a Notified Area Committee in the Salsette Taluka on the recommendation of electorates to be constituted in such Notified Area."

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani said that Government were in sympathy with the suggestions contained in this resolution and would accept if Mr. Patel substituted the word "constituting" for the word "constitute" in the first line of the resolutions. He would assure the Council that Government was moving in the matter long before Mr. Patel's resolution had been received. Mr. Kissen had already suggested that Ghat Kopar, one of the Notified Areas, should have a Municipality. When Government say they are in sympathy they were really in sympathy.

Mr. Patel intimated that he accepted the modification suggested. Government then accepted this resolution as modified.

ELECTED PRESIDENTS FOR CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. Patel next moved:—

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may, under subsection 2 (c) of section 23 of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901, be pleased to direct that every President of a City Municipality in the Presidency, shall be elected by such Municipality."

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani pointed out that Government would accept this resolution if Mr. Patel would modify it so as to read that "this Council recommends that the Governor in Council do consider the advisability, etc."

Mr. Patel said that if Government accepted the principle contained in this resolution there was no need to suggest any modification.

He would address the Council in support of the resolution as it stood.

Mr. Patel said:—

Lord Ripon's Government had distinctly desired that the privilege of electing Presidents should be freely conferred and the Decentralisation Commission recommended the same. But the Bombay Government unlike other Provincial Governments, refused to respond to the wishes of the Government of India. It was only very recently that the Government made a new departure and gave the privilege to some of the Municipalities in the Presidency. Even this half-hearted concession was hemmed in with conditions which would have been considered unjustified even in the last century.

With all the progress we have made in education, to say that in this Presidency, any Town or City Municipality cannot be trusted to elect its own President is a proposition which does not require serious refutation. But yet having regard to the past history of the attitude of the Government towards popular institutions in the country, I have limited my proposal only to the City Municipalities. It is for your Excellency and this Council to say whether even this moderate concession should be considered too large in the year of grace 1915.

His Excellency observed that they had a proposal of providing every City Municipality with an elected President. Government hitherto had accepted the principle underlying this resolution. The amendment proposed was a reasonable one and perhaps the hon. mover did not accept the modifications in this case simply because he had accepted them in the previous cases. Government were prepared to view the matter in a sympathetic light there were administrative reasons and so he was prepared only to accept the resolution in the modified form.

Mr. Patel observed that his Excellency himself had on a previous occasion told him not to rely too much on Government.

His Excellency the Governor: I hope the hon. member is not referring to any private conversation.

Mr. Patel: No; I refer to what his Excellency told us in this Council.

Mr. Patel having agreed to the modification suggested by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Government accepted the resolution.

This completed the business of the Council as it stood on the Agenda.

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas then said:—May it please Your Excellency,—The Resolution that I have the honour to place before Your Excellency's Council for its acceptance runs thus: "That His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to convey to the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb on behalf of this Council an assurance of its full appreciation of his distinguished services as Revenue and Finance Member of the Bombay Government for five years."

My Lord, the object of submitting a motion of this nature is that the appreciative remarks that the members of this Council may have to make about the admirable work of Sir Richard as Finance Member might be concentrated in the discussion on a specific resolution rather than brought in incidentally in their Budget speeches as was done by some hon. members owing probably to the notice of this resolution not having reached them in time.

I have a vivid recollection, Sir, of the first time that I saw the Hon. Finance Member some seven years ago. I saw him at that time giving evidence before the Decentralization Commission in support of the view of the Bombay Government and he was being cross-examined on behalf of the Government of India by a civilian of the keenest intellect, now holding one of the highest posts in the Viceroy's Council. The most noticeable thing about Sir Richard Lamb's evidence was his transparent sincerity and his desire to see the point of view of the Imperial Government. The Council will agree with me that these traits of his character have always distinguished the career of Sir Richard Lamb in this Council, in the Finance Committee and in Select Committees. My Lord, I have had the privilege of working with Sir Richard Lamb on the Finance Committee during the five years of his administration of the Financial Department and I have always been very much impressed by his mastery of the details of the Budget, his handling of figures, his capacity to immediately grasp new points brought forward at the Committee's meetings and his desire to meet with the demands of the members of the Finance Committee so far as he could do so. It would not be out of place to refer to the reform introduced by Sir Richard Lamb regarding the submission of the Budget to the Finance Committee before it was sent up to the Government of India. As soon as his attention was drawn to the fact that under the rules then in force the consideration of the Budget was taken up in the Finance Committee after its approval by the Government of India and that consequently the discussion was more or less a matter of form, the hon. member made enquiries of other Local Governments and with the approval of the Government of India introduced the necessary reforms. I do not wish to dwell upon the increasing grants which Sir Richard has been able to give for the promotion of agriculture, education and sanitation. The figures for these have already been before the members of this Council. Nor do I wish to take up their time by referring to the reforms made in respect of the abolition of the toll bars which though they might have been suggested by Lord Sydenham as we were told by the hon. member the other day, were introduced owing to his having loyally and effectively carried out that suggestion.

In the Select Committee also Sir Richard showed the same mastery of the details of the Bills and the same desire to see the point of view of his opponents and if he was satisfied that their view was the correct one, he did not hesitate to alter his own opinion. In saying this I do not forget that he is a gentleman of strong convictions and tenaciously holds to his opinions unless it is clearly proved to his satisfaction that they are not justifiable. Under the circumstances there have been tough fights in the Committees and difficulties between some of us and Sir Richard but in spite of or perhaps owing to all this we recognize his genuine worth as an administrator and financier, and also as a man. I have no doubt, therefore, that I am voicing the feelings of this Council when I say that we all shall be very sorry to miss his genial personality in this Council. We, however, recognize that he has well earned that rest which we trust he will fully enjoy in the company of Lady Lamb and their boys and in his retirement will have a place in his heart for India in general and this Presidency in particular. Your Excellency I have much pleasure in adding that it is the desire of the members of this Council to have a replica of Sir Richard's portrait painted and with your Excellency's permission to place it in this hall as a memento of his eminent services.

Mr. Hogg said that on behalf of the European mercantile community of Bombay he associated himself heartily with the sentiments expressed in the resolution. His association with Sir Richard Lamb in the Council was a brief one. He could, however, share the high regard and esteem which his community entertained for him. He wished Sir Richard god-speed and prosperity in his retirement.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he had been long associated with Sir Richard Lamb and his distinguished services were widely appreciated. It was a matter of greater satisfaction to any public servant to know that he was handing over the reins of his office to his successor amidst the universal appreciation of the public and in a distin-

(Continued on page 5.)

HEALTH DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT

Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has submitted his report on the health conditions of Bombay during the second quarter ended 30th June, 1915, in the course of which he observes:—

In my reports for the preceding two quarters, I had the satisfaction of drawing attention to the gradual improvement in the health conditions of the City. A further continuance of this improvement in the period under review is now recorded: the most striking feature of it being connected with the epidemic of plague which proved the shortest in duration and the lightest in mortality of any the city has experienced.

Plague was epidemic from the week ending 17th April to that ending 15th May, 1915, and caused only 322 deaths. Among the other salient features of the period may be mentioned the mortality from Phthisis (328), Measles (18), and the Diseases of the Nervous System (366), which was in each case the lowest recorded for any corresponding quarter in the past (since 1879); the mortality from Diarrhoeal Diseases (483) was the lowest since 1895 (449); the Respiratory Diseases (1,702) the lowest since 1904 (1,567); Fevers (553) the lowest registered for the second quarter except in 1904 (529); from Cholera (6) the lowest since 1905 (5) with the exception of 1911 (4); from Malaria (32) the lowest since 1907 (26); the Infant mortality (1,563) was the lowest since 1898 (1,331). The total mortality (5,932) was the lowest since 1891 (5,928), when it was almost the same.

The number of births registered was 4,139 which was lower than in the corresponding quarter of any previous year since 1904 (4,136) except 1913 (3,941).

A comparison made with the averages of the second quarters of the preceding decennium (1905—1914), shows a very marked improvement in the health conditions of the quarter under report. Under every principal cause of death was a decrease recorded—the larger decreases being under plague (—2,848). Respiratory Diseases (—627), Diarrhoeal Diseases (—336), Phthisis (—285), Fevers (—259), Cholera (—179), Nervous Diseases (—173), Measles (—146) and Small-pox (—111). The total mortality was 5,573 below the decennial average and was the lowest since 1891.

The number of *live* births registered, however, was 293 less.

The Infant mortality (1,563) was 778 below the decennial average (1905—1914).

4,139 *live* births were registered in the city during the quarter, being 333 and 116 less than in the first quarter of 1915, and the corresponding quarter of 1914 respectively. The number is the lowest since 1904 (4,136) except 1913 (3,941) and 293, below the decennial mean.

A CENSUS OF CHILDREN.

With a view of checking the registration of births, a Census—as in 1913 and 1914—was taken by the Health Department, on 28th May last, of children up to two years of age in some of the chawls selected from the poorer localities in the city.

It was found that of the 389 children ascertained to have been born in Bombay, 383 or 98.4 per cent., were registered and 6 or 1.5 escaped registration. In 1914 it was found that 390 out of 395 births were registered, the proportion of registration being 98.7: 5 children or 1.2 having escaped registration.

LOW MORTALITY.

The mortality from all causes during the quarter was 5,932, the lowest registered in the second quarter of any year since 1891. It was 468 more than in the first quarter of 1915 but 3,728 less than in the corresponding period of 1914 and 5,573 below the decennial average.

The figure (5,932), however, represents the gross mortality in the quarter, including as it does 301 deaths among persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it. With this correction the mortality for the period under notice stands at 5,571. Distributed by months, 2,109 deaths were registered in April, 2,082 in May and 1,741 in June.

The highest mortality on a single day in the quarter was 91 on the 23rd April. The lowest mortality on a single day in the quarter was 38 on the 21st June.

The total number of deaths among infants during the quarter was 1,563, the lowest since 1898 (1,331). It was 483 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1914 and 778 below the average of the preceding decennium (1905-1914).

This reduction in mortality is strongly suggestive of a decrease in the population of the city due to the continuance of the war; and it would appear that such a decrease has to be postulated, though the actual number cannot be known. But even on the basis of reduced population estimated on the results of the Child Census taken in May, a large decrease in the mortality shown by the figures for the quarter may be taken as genuine.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

The total number of deaths due to Small-pox during the quarter was 167, being 83 and 59 more than in the first quarter of 1915 and the corresponding quarter of 1914 respectively but 111 below the average of the preceding decennium (1905-1914).

27 deaths from Small-pox occurred among children under 1 year during the quarter. Of these, 2 were vaccinated during the incubation period, 2 were vaccinated outside Bombay and 23 were not vaccinated.

The number of deaths from Cholera during the quarter was 6, the lowest since 1905 (5) except 1911 (4), against 3 in the first quarter of 1915 and 40 in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

STRIKING SHRINKAGE OF PLAGUE.

In my report for the preceding quarter it was stated: "What arrests attention most is the fact that the quarter was marked by the absence of Epidemic Plague, with which this season of the year has invariably been associated since the appearance of the disease; the rapid and striking shrinkage is moreover suggestive of hope that Plague, as a serious epidemic, may at no distant date disappear. This suggestion is confirmed by the decrease in the number of infected rats which is very noticeable, while the number of rats killed during the quarter is higher than usual."

It is encouraging to observe that the course of the disease during the period under review discloses a marked tendency towards the realisation of the hope expressed above. For apart from the fact that the epidemic stage was reached much later in the season than usual, the epidemic itself was of the shortest duration yet known, and the mortality from Plague was the lowest registered in the corresponding period of previous years.

Plague became epidemic in the week ended 17th April and continued so to that ended 15th May: thus the epidemic lasted for four weeks this year; the duration being the shortest compared with previous years; it was seventeen to twenty-four weeks in 1909-1911, and thirteen to fourteen weeks in the next three years.

The number of deaths registered from Plague was 159 in April, 131 in May and 32 in June—as compared with 1,135, 821 and 147 in the corresponding months of 1914; the total for the quarter was 322, being 223 more than in the first quarter of 1915 but 1,781 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1914 and 2,848 below the decennial average (1905-1914).

The number of Plague seizures recorded was 380 during the quarter against 2,392 in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

CAMPAIGN AGAINTST RATS.

Rat-raids, inoculation, disinfection and other preventive measures were carried out as usual.

The total number of rats collected in the quarter is higher than the number for the corresponding quarter of the last year (140,395) by 28,774. Out of 169,169 rats collected and sent to the Parel Laboratory, 70,540 dead rats were examined, of which 2,734 or 3.87 per cent. were found to be infected.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The Anti-Malarial Measures carried on by the Malaria Department during the quarter under report resulted in 10 wells being filled in, 20 hermetically covered and 58 provided with mosquito-proof covers leaving trap-doors or hand-pumps attached.

127 Police Court Cases of A to E Wards in respect of both wells and cisterns were instituted during the quarter; out of these 79 cases were complied with and withdrawn.

Spleen census and random sampling operations were continued during the quarter. By house-to-house inspections 1,660 children were examined for spleen in different Sections of the Wards and out of these, 69 were found to have enlarged spleens. Blood specimens (random sampling) were also taken.

Enteric Fever occasioned 32 deaths against 22 in the last quarter and 50 in the same quarter of the previous year.

From Malaria Fever 32 deaths were registered, being 1 and 11 less than in the preceding quarter and the second quarter of the last year respectively.

MINOR AILMENTS.

Diarrhoea caused 349 deaths, being 42 and 237 less than in the last quarter and the second quarter of 1914 respectively.

134 deaths were the result of Dysentery against 137 and 183 in the preceding quarter and the second quarter of the last year respectively.

Leprosy occasioned 18 deaths, being 2 more than in the preceding quarter and 3 more than in the second quarter of 1914.

To Hydrophobia 1 death was due, being 3 less than in the last quarter; there was no death from the disease in the second quarter of the preceding year.

Cancer caused 23 deaths, being respectively 12 and 8 more than in the preceding quarter and the second quarter of 1914.

32 deaths were registered amongst children born prematurely during the quarter, being 18 less than in the antecedent quarter and 6 less than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

PHTHISIS.

328 deaths were the result of Phthisis, being 16 less than in the previous quarter and 70 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1914. The number of deaths from the Diseases of the Respiratory System was 1,702, being 131 more than in the last quarter but 726 less than in the same quarter of the previous year. Of these, 726 deaths were referred to Bronchitis, being 76 more than in the preceding quarter but 196 less than in the second quarter of 1914. Pneumonia registered 737 deaths, being 111 more than in the last quarter but 335 less than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

165 deaths during the quarter were the result of accidents and violence, being 40 more than in the preceding quarter and 4 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age during the quarter was 2,232 against 1,798 in the previous quarter and 3,112 in the second quarter of 1914.

The diseases of the respiratory and nervous systems respectively caused 778 and 266 deaths amongst children, while to diarrhoea and dysentery 233 deaths were due. Debility registered 436 deaths and Small-pox and Measles occasioned 60 and 15 deaths respectively, 32 deaths were amongst children born prematurely.

Relief in the shape of necessaries and comforts to Poor Women during confinement was dispensed in 110 against 92 in the preceding quarter and 34 in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

The number of cases admitted for confinement in the Municipal Maternity Home during the quarter was 51 against 21 in the preceding quarter.

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BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

TOWN-PLANNING AND CHEAPER HOUSING.

A meeting of the above Association was held at the Improvement Trust Offices, on Tuesday evening, when a discussion took place on Mr. Talmaki's "Stray Thoughts on Town-planning." Professor Muller of the Elphinstone College presided.

Professor Muller at the outset compared the plans of two cities in the Native States viz., Lascar in the Gwalior State and Dig in the Bharatpur State. Of the former, he said it was originally a camp, as the name suggests, for the Sindhia's army. But as time went on houses were built and the plan adopted was to have a straight street and build houses on either side, with plenty of room for ventilation. Next coming to Dig near Bharatpore, here again the same plan is adopted of having a central, very wide street, with houses flanking on both sides. The road runs straight from the Palace of the Maharaja of Bharatpore to the tank or temple, and residential quarters are on either side. Here, of course, the autocratic powers of the Maharaja were very useful.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Continuing, Professor Muller referred to the Elphinstone College and traced the history of the many attempts that were made to remove the College to another site. But he came to the conclusion that this was not possible. There were University and other allied buildings relating to higher education near by, all costing nearly fifty or sixty lakhs, and to abandon all these buildings and go outside the Island of Bombay, or for that matter to Matunga or any other site, was not advisable. Parents from the mofussil sent their sons to Bombay not only for higher education, but also for that wider education which a man acquires by living in a big city like Bombay. Hence it was not a very practical scheme of removing the College.

HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING.

Mr. Katrak suggested that it was desirable to have cheaper houses for the poor classes and the like. It was impossible for men earning Rs. 12 and such small wages to live in Bombay.

Mr. Massani advocateed some unconventional style of architecture and methods of building new cheap houses. Of course, this cheapness was not to imperil the safety or the comfort and any such amenities that could be found in decent and good houses. The present structures cost a good deal and it was desirable that the cost should be reduced by at least twenty to twenty-five per cent.

As regards town-planning this was a matter which was being dealt with by the Government on the broad scheme laid down by the Special Committee of men of large experience and wide knowledge.

Mr. Talmaki, replying, said that the bye-laws affected the cost of a structure. Such bye-laws as pertained to ventilation, height of rooms and floors, the space to be left between each building, etc., were essential and were only brought into force after a great deal of thought and experience had been acquired and were in fact essential for the health and well-being of the community. But in respect of those bye-laws which pertained to roads, road-metalling, and such things, Mr. Talmaki said, if a little latitude was granted, no harm might occur.

The discussion of the paper was here postponed to another fortnight.

A DANGER TO MOTOR CARS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, through the medium of your paper, the serious damages caused to tyres of motor cars through loose stones lying on Municipal Roads. The worst road is that leading from the Worli pumping station to the St. Salvacao Chapel where road repairs are now in progress.

The Municipality should do as is done in Bandra and its Suburbs—employ women to pick up and stack in convenient places all loose stones and in this case insist on the contractor, who is supplying the metal to do likewise. I appeal to the representative of this ward to look into the matter and will anxiously await the result.—Yours etc.

OUTER COVER.

Bombay, July 13.

FAMINE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell, Member, Executive Council, Bengal, has gone to Feni to form a committee in connection with the enquiry about famine in Eastern Bengal. He had a conference with the officials and local gentlemen and to-day will visit the affected villages.

The Secretary of the Noakhali Relief Committee writes to say that the situation in this district is gloomy, people have been thrown into this condition owing to failure of winter crops and slump in jute market brought about by the present war. To add to their distress, the prospect of coming autumn crops has also been rendered gloomy on account of heavy showers in the beginning of the season.

A retired revenue officer has made the following suggestion with a view to avert the present economic crisis in Bengal. He suggests the creation of a loan concern to be floated by the capitalists of Calcutta under the name and style of Eastern Emergency Loan Company. The declared shares should be at least for five lakhs with a paid up capital of two lakhs to begin with. The Marwaris being approached assured their sympathy with the proposal.

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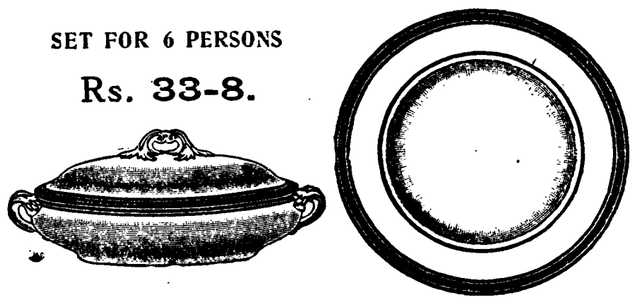

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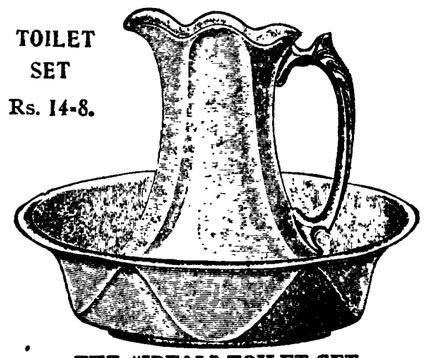

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DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of your correspondents has put the query: "Why do the traffic officers of railways when on tour never care to find out what are the passengers' grievances at the several stations?" My reply is that, because the passengers do not assert themselves,—no railway official cares to enquire about their grievances. The passengers behave as if they are negligible creatures; they behave as if the railway companies were doing them a great favour by merely transporting them from one place to another; they behave as if the railway servants were not public servants, but the passengers were the servants of the railway servants. Seeing that the passenger has no regard for his own comforts, the railway officials never think of him and confine all their attention and energies to goods traffic only: Their whole policy is based on the assumption that as the passenger does not revolt against what he gets, it is not their business to make advances, to anticipate hardships, or to remedy them and thereby increase their expenditure. The railway companies are business corporations and not charitable corporations for the comforts of passengers. They try to squeeze from the passengers as much as they can. Moreover, unlike the railways in England and America, the Indian railways are monopolies in the broadest sense of the word. Thus, the stimulus to improvement, which is such a marked feature of the management of the foreign railway companies, and which has raised them to a high-level of excellence, is altogether lacking in this country. Worst of all, the Railway Board having lost its independance and self respect, there is no outside influence left to force the railways to remedy passengers' grievances.

In an article on the "Failure of the Railway Board" which recently appeared in the "Hindustan Review," it was suggested, among other things, that one of the members of the Board should be required to devote himself solely to passenger traffic. I would carry the argument to its logical conclusion and suggest that every railway company should also be compelled to have superintendents and inspectors who should not attend to anything but passenger traffic.

If the Railway Board is lifted out of the slough of dependance on the railway companies, if one of its members is made a "passenger member" only, and if the railway companies are also compelled to engage "passenger traffic superintendents and inspectors," the grievances of passengers will receive attention. Till this is done, the railway bureaucrats will continue to loop upon goods traffic as the only traffic worth consideration; and "dead cargo" will continue to have preference over passengers—or in the more expressive language of the railways "human cargo."—Yours, etc.,

C. K.

A MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS' COLONY.

SIR SIVASAMY IYER ON THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

(Associated Press.)

PERIYAKULAM, July 14.

This morning the Hon. Sir Sivasamy Iyer, Member of the Madras Executive Council, opened the municipal scavengers' colony at Dandupollem. In doing so, he said that he regarded it as a sign of enlightened Municipal administration. It was a sign not merely of the spirit of enlightened self-interest in the welfare of those classes who are unable to help themselves or improve their material conditions of existence, but it was also a mark of an enlightened interest in the welfare of the depressed classes engaged by the municipalities. There was no other class, he said, whom fate consigned to a more degrading or harder task, and whose conditions of employment were so squalid that it was everybody's duty to remove some of the squalor which surrounded their habitations.

SIR M. HAMMICK IN INDIA COUNCIL.

MADRAS OPINIONS ON APPOINTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 14.

The "Indian Patriot" is glad at the appointment of Sir Murray Hammick to the India Council, especially in view of the most unsatisfactory and least justifiable selection of Sir Arnold White. It adds: A good Civil Servant is always better than a bad Chief Justice.

The "Madras Times" writes:—Sir Murray Hammick was too good a man to be allowed to rust in retirement. His experiences indeed have been great and should render him particularly useful in the Council of India. His services on the Services Commission must have added greatly to his knowledge of the conditions in the country.

FIRST INDIAN MEMBER OF BOMBAY BAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me, through your valuable columns, to correct a statement made by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan at the dinner given in honour of the Hon. Mr. Bahadurji?

The credit of being the first Indian member of the Bombay Bar rightly belongs to my late respected brother Budrudin Tyabji; and now that he is no more, it is my duty to claim that credit for him. This is apparent from the fact that he was called to the English Bar in 1867, and enrolled here in December 1867, whereas Sir Pherozeshah was called to the English Bar in 1868.—Yours, etc.,

AMEEROODIN TYABJI.

July 14.

KAGASHURA DACOITY CASE.

SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, July 14.

The Special Tribunal has delivered judgment in Kagashura Dacoity Case in which five persons were murdered. One accused has been sentenced to death, four to transportation for life, two to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and one has been acquitted.

In the eighth case the second accused has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

On Saturday the absconding accused in the dacoity case previously tried was acquitted.

THE IMPENDING INDIAN LOAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A small Conference of experts has met to-day at Simla to advise the Government on the extremely difficult subject of the impending loan. The decision arrived at we shall only know, by inference, from the action which the Government takes, the reasons for it, as also, if there be differences of opinion at the Conference—the views of the individual members, we shall very probably never know at all. Under these circumstances, may I venture, through the medium of your paper, to ask a question—Whether, all things considered, it would not be the best course for the Government to borrow what it needs from the Home Government?

I enclose my card, from which you will see at once why I am not signing this letter.—Yours, etc.,

B.

Poona, 13th July.

MRS. PARKER'S STORY OF LORD KITCHENER.

Mrs. Parker, Lord Kitchener's sister, at a meeting of the Women's Patriotic League at Knightsbridge on June 23, said men often threw cold water on women trying to do anything.

"Even my great brother, when I said I was going to belong to the Women's Patriotic League, said, Oh, well, I do not think it will do any harm." (Laughter.) Since then he had improved—(laughter)—by gentle influence. He has seen that good work was being done by the league, and though I do not see him very often I rub it in whenever I do."

She overheard some munition workers say the other day: "If our not working worries old Kitchener we won't do it any more. I and my mates would do anything for him."

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

LLOYD & CO.'S CASE.

MR, STANTON ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KING-EMPEROR v. HENRY EDWARD STANTON.

The trial of the accused for criminal breach of trust and cheating was continued.

Mr. Kenneth Joseph Baines, accountant of the Russo-Asiatic Bank was called and said:—

"In November the bank held two receipts which were outstanding from Lloyd & Co. In November Mr. Adamson told me that Lloyd & Co. had failed. He gave me the two trust receipts and told me to see the accused and get a delivery order to enable him to take possession of the goods. I went and saw the accused. I took the trust receipts with me and saw him at his office. I saw Mr. Stanton and asked him to give me a delivery order for the goods. Mr. Stanton said he had no goods. I asked him what happened to the goods. He said I don't know but I think he had a certain number of tons of groundnuts. I asked him for a delivery order for groundnuts. He said that he had already given a delivery order to Mr. Watson of the French Bank but that delivery order would be useless as his mucadam would not deliver the goods."

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning:—Mr. Stanton told me that the failure of Lloyd & Co. was a very serious matter and he was not insured. He also told me that things were in a mess because European buyers were repudiating their purchase and produce was diverted to different ports from its destination. I took promissory notes & presented them and he said he could'nt pay, as his firm had stopped payments. Shown an exhibit which Mr. Binning said showed that 87 p. c. of the business was done by substitution of other goods, also another document, showing statement of cancelled trust receipts.

Mr. Weldon—This was put in in the police court only to show the method of business apart from the accuracy of figures.

Mr. Binning—I don't want the figures. I only want it for showing that in nine cases out ten you can take documents for other goods.

In our office there is no seperate record of how liens are satisfied.

I was'nt the accountant when these transactions took place. Mr. Hoare was the accountant. He went to the War.

It does not appear on my books what the letter of liens are cancelled by Lloyd & Co. frequently paid in cash.

Mr. James Macphail Chief Accountant of the Eastern Bank was then examined about the accused's transactions with the Eastern Bank.

MUCCADAM'S EVIDENCE.

Nagardas Kanjee was then called. He said: I am a partner in Chunilal Kanji. We are Shroff's Muccadams and Commission Agents. We acted for Messrs. Lloyd & Co. from 1911-14. Our duty was to purchase goods for Lloyd & Co. and to advance monies on the same.

Our business in the beginning was different but in 1967 the accused said he wanted to do large business and we modified our terms.

Lyods agreed to pay godown rent brokerage and insurance and we agreed to accept ½ anna less for "muccadamy". This arrangement continued in 1967 and 1968 and we paid for the purchase of goods.

The arrangement was that all the goods of the accused were to be stored in our godowns that we were to have possession and keys of the godowns and that whenever the accused required monies we were to advance monies on the security of the goods in the godown. We had to fill up bags of uniform weight and cart the goods to the docks and to bring mate's receipts. We had a lien on all goods that were put in our godowns.

To the Court: For the surplus in value above the sum due to us we would give delivery of the goods when the accused required them.

During the whole year 1914 the amount due to us by Lloyd and Co. always exceeded the value of the goods lying in the godown.

The witness was shown an account of B. S. Lloyd and Co. in Chunilal Sakerchand and Co.'s book, which the witness admitted as correct.

Witness continued:—Sales were made in our name under the accused's orders. The keys of the godown remained with us. The godown-keeper was our man, we paid him and the godown in which the accused's goods was rented in our name. We had also a consignment account of Lloyd and Co. We had no claim on the consignment goods. In December 1914 the firm of B. S. Lloyd and Co. were adjudged insolvent. The Official Assignee had put his seals on the godown. I broke the seals. Mr. Hormasjee of Messrs. Payne and Co. advised us to break the seals.

With regard to the seeds in the godown Lloyd and Co. or Stanton never put up a written notice that the seeds belonged to any particular bank. I had a board outside the godown with the name of Chunilal Sakarchand on it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning:—My terms of business with Lloyd and Co. were altered in 1969 and 1970. From that time Lloyd and Co. paid for the goods and also the godown rent. When we began business with Lloyd & Co. in 1966, there was a document written in pencil by which Lloyd and Co. gave us right of lien on the goods.

His Lordship (after examining the paper):—These are only buying orders.

Lloyd and Co. used to buy goods up-country and they used to get railway receipts and paid for them. Locally they bought from other merchants or from us. The goods we purchased for the accused firm was in the name of the firm. We have 4 accounts of Lloyd and Co. in our books, viz., shroffy, mucadamy, miscellaneous and godown-rent accounts. We debited Lloyd and Co. with brokerage. They agreed to pay brokerage in addition to the "mucadamy." Brokerage is not mentioned in the agreement with Lloyd and Co. Brokerage is included in the "mucadamy" of 3 annas and 3 pies. We made advances when the goods came to our office.

Whatever advances we made to the accused firm, we debited to his khata and whatever payments were made to us, we credited to him.

I mean to say that we used to advance in proportion to his goods in our godown.

Mr. Binning: Even on your own showing you used to advance far more than that—nearly double the amount.

Witness: We used to do so because we did this to the extent of Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 20,000 which would be due to us for our brokerage and mucadamy. In April 1914 there was no balance in favour of Lloyd and Co. but it was in my favour. I have ascertained that before when the same question was asked to me in the Police Court. On 30th April 5 or 7 thousand runees were due to us.

By order of the Official Assignee we have sold off Lloyd & Co.'s goods. We realised Rs. 35,000. There are some empty bags to be sold from which we hope to realise Rs. 3,000 Rs. 62,000 were due to us when he became insolvent. We are still creditors to the extent of Rs. 25,000.

I cannot tell the value of the goods in the godown on April 1914.

His Lordship: I do not think that these details are of any importance.

On Sunday, the 29th November when I saw Stanton at Bandora at his bungalow he told me that he was in difficulties and asked for more advances. Next day I heard that Lloyd's had become insolvent.

It is false that I went to Stanton of my own accord and asked him to sign a document giving me the lien on the goods.

I know Mr. Perrins. I don't remember whether he was present or not then.

It is absolutely false that I asked Stanton to give me lien on the goods in which event he could rely upon me as a friend Stanton never told me that he was going to inform the banks the next morning about the insolvency. I heard it next day.

The mate's receipts are received after the goods are stowed away on the ship. It may depend the same day or four or five or even fifteen days after the goods are taken to the docks. It depends whether steamer is ready to receive them.

The railways goods go to the steamer direct from up-country if sne is ready, otherwise they are taken to the R. B. C. (railway borne cargo) in the dock.

The value of all kinds of cargo went down 30 per cent. on account of the war. Lloyd and Co. must have paid Rs. 60,000 for goods, which we sold for Rs. 35,000 after their insolvency. When the business is going on that there is a considerable amount of otner goods in transit in railway or in course of We did cleaning, bagging and carting. This begins very early in the morning about 7-30 in the morning and is continued till 6-30 or 7 in the evening. B. L. Lloyd & Co. kept no man in the godown.

Re-examined by Mr. Weldon:—When it was arranged that accused firm was to pay the rent our "mucadamy" was reduced by ¼ an anna. It was never suggested to me before to-day that I went to Bandora to take a written lien from the accused.

Ganesh Narayan, said he was a clerk for seven years in Lloyd & Co.'s service. He prepared a statement for the purpose of showing the indebtedness of the firm to the muccadams, the Russo-Asiastic Comptoir and Eastern Banks. This statement was put in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning:—In July, 1914 dealers in Bombay were indebted to Lloyd & Co., to the extent of Rs. 60,000. This was for goods supplied to them on credit by the import department. I am able to say from the ledger books of Lloyd's that on seed export about Rs. 40,000 were due by the London firm of Lloyds to their Bombay firm.

Mr. Weldone here closed his case.

Mr. Binning then said that in accordance with the time honoured and honourable practice observed by all, counsel for the Crown, Mr. Weldon should produce Mr. Perrins and Mr. Griffiths the Deputy Commissioner of Police who were examined in the Police Court for cross-examination.

Mr. Weldon said that Mr. Perrins was not a witness for the prosecution at all in the Police Court. He was called by the Court under section 208 of the Criminal Procedure Code and after two or three questions Mr. Nicholson, counsel for the prosecution, was allowed to cross-examine Mr. Perrins.

As to Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Binning said that he wanted him to clear up even a shadow of a doubt that may remain on the jury's mind that the accused had run away. That was his sole object.

His Lordship:—The evidence is all the other way. You have proved by prosecution evidence that Mr. Stanton himself went to the bank's solicitor, Mr. Tenant, the morning of the day he left for England.

Mr. Weldon:—I am prepared to say on my own account that we have never suggested that he ran away. The Court made a note that Mr. Weldone was not bound to call Mr. Perrins as he was called by the Magistrate in the Police Court.

Mr. Griffiths who was then called by the Court said—I am the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay and in charge of the C.I.D. department. Complaint was made to me against the accused and my department investigated it and we decided to take cognizance of it. We found that accused had left for England and we cabled for his return to Bombay in consequence of which he came down.

He came back temporarily at his own expense. We have applied to Government that the whole passage money should be refunded to him.

I believe Mr. Tenant (of Crawford Brown and Co.) was attending to the case on behalf of Russo Asiatic Bank, the complainants.

Mr. Weldon:—I understood that the passage money both ways are usually refunded.

His Lordship—Even when they are convicted?

Mr. Weldon—Yes, My Lord.

Mr. Weldon then closed his case.

The accused then read his statement to the jury.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

In this statement the accused said that on November 29th 1914 he received a cable from his Head Office in London that they had stopped payment because of the war. On 2nd December the firm in Bombay was adjudged insolvent. He was left absolutely without any resources and having a wife and children he wanted to go to England to look for employment. Before doing so he saw the Official Assignee and Mr. Tenant solicitor for the Russo-Asiatic Bank and both raised absolutely no objection to his going. He proceeded as far as Suez where he was arrested without a warrant on 24th January 1915. All his papers were taken in chargo of the consul and later a selection was made from them and forwarded to Bombay. He travelled back to Bombay on his return ticket at his own expense.

There had not been the slightest insinuation that one penny of the loans had gone into his pocket. The accused then stated that he had credit with the Russo-Asiatic Bank to the extent of Rs. 50,000 and with Eastern and Comptoir Bank of Rs. 30,000 and 50,000 respectively. This credit was required to enable him to pay for the seeds which the firm exported.

The accused then stated the mode of business with the banks. He used to send the trust receipts to the bank; (with a promissory note for the amount of cash wanted) in which he named the produce he proposed to buy or ship. Though he did not consider himself bound to that particular class of produce, and in practice one kind of produce was habitually substituted for another business on any other terms would have been impracticable. These documents were 'formal' documents. They never represented the real state of facts. The printed statements were not literally true they were false within the knowledge of all concerned. No value was passed when the promissory note was passed and the goods were not in his possession when the lien was delivered.

Continuing he stated that there was not a particle of evidence that he had the slightest suspicion that his firm was short of money. He would never have permitted a personal friend to leave Rs. 1,200 in the firm had there been any doubt in his mind. He acted throughout in good faith always believing that he could get telegraphic remittance from the London Office if he had to meet a demand here and was short of funds.

The accused then gave certain figures to show that he was in a position to ship produce of a large value than the amounts owed to the complainant banks and he would in the ordinary course of business, how given Adamson bills of lading for produce of the value of his advances if war had not broken out. He was charged with criminal acts because they did not have in the godowns so many tons of groundnuts and cotton seed on particular dates. Now it was quite clear if war had not broken out, his firm would not have suspended business and he would in the ordinary course have given Adamson the bills of lading for some produce.

With regard to the goods and documents being handed over to other banks the accused stated that he distributed the exports among the banks in proportion to the advance received from them. The war was declared on August 4th 1914 but ten or eleven days prior, business circles were alarmed and orders from London regarding shipments upset all his arrangements; and to save losses he shipped as he could. Adamson forbade him to ship on his account. So he shipped on account of other banks and he reserved for Adamson in substitution for the produce named "Rapeseeds" and at the Insolvency there was at his godown over 90 tons of Rapeseed which was set apart for Adamson.

The accused stated that the goods in regard to which criminal breaches were charged were never entrusted to him.

Chunilal Sakarchand was an unsecured creditor. He held the key not as a lien holder but merely as a mukadam employed to take and give delivery and to clean and bag and cart the products to the ships at the docks.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Binning then addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution and the accused respectively.

The judge in the course of his charge to the jury said that this was case of some importance to the bank and the mercantile communities of Bombay and the case was still of greater importance to the accused. The case must mainly depend on the appreciation of the evidence. Mr. Adamson had given his evidence with scrupulous fairness towards the accused and had not exhibited any bias of any kind. He had been particularly anxious to be accurate and to state so far as possible with strictest accuracy what his recollection was as to the exact state of affairs so far as they happened from time to time. The learned counsel for the prosecution had placed the case of the bank, but appearing as he was for the Crown in a way which no body could complain of as being unfair to the accused and had observed scrupulously the traditions of the bar; while the accused had the advantage of being defended by Mr. Binning who had left nothing unsaid that could be said in the accused's favour and his advocacy had been distinguished by a cheerful confidence which would be for the jury to justify or disappoint by their verdict. This was a case in which the decision rested entirely on an appreciation of facts and his Lordship proposed to say as little as possible on the facts. It was, however his duty to assist the jury in consideration of the evidence, which had been given in this case.

The accused was charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust and the sole foundation of those two charges were the two receipts. It would be difficult to come across two more foolish documents then the two on which the prosecution have based their case foolish in the sense that instead of having documents, on which important issues lie, framed by lawyers or by people who understood the legal effect of the document and the legal effect which it is intended to create by those documents, instead of their being drafted by people who understood it, they seemed to have been drafted by people who were absolutely ignorant of the legal effect of what the documents stated. Now on those documents which are supposed to create a trust there was not even a pledge which could have been enforced and as to creating a trust what did the documents say. His Lordship then read the beginning of the words which were "Being desirous of obtaining an advance of Rs. 12,000 from you against shipments by the S. S. ——" Now Mr. Adamson had stated that the monies were intended for the purpose of procuring goods and therefore there were no goods in existence when this draft was asked for and when the advance was made. No goods had been purchased by Mr. Stanton and yet the documents commenced by stating "goods shipped by S. S. ——" as if the goods were there, as if they had been cleared and were ready, as if the freight had been obtained and as if the goods were going straight to the docks for being put on board the ship. This statement was absolutely incorrect to the knowledge of the bank that the goods had come into existence. How could a trust be created in respect of goods which had never been paid for and all that which followed was false to the knowledge of Mr. Adamson. How in earth could it be said that these were trust receipts which created valid trusts. The man had no monies the man had no goods. Then again, continued his Lordship there were these words "I hereby declare that they are under my absolute control and disposition." That was another absolute false statement. That the jury were told was a trust receipt for the breach of which the jury were asked to send the accused to jail. His Lordship then proceeded that assuming for one moment that the documents contained a promise to hold certain goods in trust the other consideration was whether there was a case of cheating. His Lordship then dealt with the facts as stated in the evidence which showed that the accused could have no dishonest intention when he made the representations to Mr. Adamson on the 12th and 23rd of July 1914.

His Lordship then summed up the case and dealt with the evidence of the witnesses and asked the jury to consider their averdict.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty and the accused was acquitted.

As to the other charges pending against him Mr. Weldon stated that he would communicate with the Advocate-General and leave it to him whether he wished to proceed with those charges the Advocate-General being at present in Poona from whence he was expected to return to Bombay to-day.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PLEADER'S WILL.

PROBATE GRANTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

DATTATRAYA GOVIND JUVEKAR AND ANOTHER v. GITABAI BALKRISHNA AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. Scotson, District Judge of Dhulia, who rejected the application for probate.

The history of the will and the circumstances which led up to its making are as fellows:—

Balkrishna Hanmant was a wealthy Pleader of Bhusawal who having reached the age of 76 was without direct male issue. In 1909 one Keshav Ramchandra Kanade was expelled from the Indore State at six hours' notice and came to Bhusawal. After he had been there some time he got into touch with Balkrishna and apparently soon established considerable influence over him. Early in 1911 Kanade declared that Balkrishna broached the subject of a proposed will, and in April of that year having called Kanade and Gogate, a vakil of Bhusaval read over to them a pencil draft of a will, and asked if they had any suggestions to make. Several suggestions were made but all of them were refused and the pencil draft was given to Kanade to make a copy in ink. This he did and handed over the ink draft to Balkrishna. Kanade did not know what had become of the original pencil draft but presumed that it must have been destroyed. Between that time and December 1911 the ink draft was alleged to have been shown to Gogate Vakil Juvekar Vakil, Patankar Vakil and the Mamlatdar of Bhusawal.

Ultimately on January 10th 1912, Balkrishna was taken ill, and was found to be suffering from broncho-pneumonia and was confined to bed. The doctor who attended the deceased advised Kanade to have the will drawn up as he would not guarantee that Balkrishna could remain in that state very much longer. Accordingly one Bhau Mahiput was set to write out the will from the ink draft and it was completed on the 13th January. On that date the will was signed by Balkrishna and then the attesting winesses affixed their signatures. The Sub-Registrar was afterwards called at the house of Balkrishna and the will was read over to him. Balkrishna signed the letter of request to the Sub-Registrar for presentation and admission of execution. The will was then accepted for registration. Balkrishna lingered on until the 17th January and then died. On the 9th June 1912 Juvekar Vakil took possession of the accounts as a trustee under the will. Parasram, the brother-in-law of the deceased had been in communication with Juvekar and attempt had also been made to adopt a son to Balkrishna, but Juvekar refused to sanction the adoption and for some time did not say definitely whether he intended to apply for the grant of probate. At first it appeared that Parasram did not intend to contest this but later on he obviously decided to do so and had explained his conduct by saying that he wanted to make Juvekar bring the will to Court.

The opponents urged that the will propounded was not the will of Balkrishna; that the story of the pencil draft was a myth; that the ink draft was written by Kanade on the 12th and Balkrishna's signature taken to the will copied therefrom when owing to illness he was no longer conscious. They also urged that without prejudice to this argument even if the will was held to be genuine yet the trustees nominated in the will were not executors even by implication and could not ask for probate.

In dealing with the evidence Mr. Scotson observed: "Although it would be clearly unsafe to place too much reliance on the evidence of Kanade, and although the opponents have shown that in all probabilities he is a man of mischievous political activities yet I do not think that they have shown him to be shortly put, a liar. It is my firm belief that since the will differed so materially from the draft since the provisions are so unnatural in so far as they relate to the adopted son and were made so recently before the will was made and under conditions such that only Kanade who is deeply interested in the present provisions of the will can testify that they expressed the real will of the testor. I ought not to hold this will to be that of a free and capable testator and therefore the will was not genuine." As regards the word "trustee" used in the will the District Judge observed, "that the word may mean trustee as such or executor. It does not definitely mean executor, and hence under the terms of the will these trustees cannot be considered as executors under the Probate Act. I hold that under this will there is no appointment of the applicants as trustees even by implication. It is no concern of the Court from which probate is asked whether the persons appointed by the testator are fit and proper persons and although a person may hold unorthodoxx political views, yet they do not bar his appointment as an executor any more than would five previous convictions for theft."

Their Lordships after hearing the elaborate arguments of counsel on both sides came to the conclusion that the decision of the Lower Court was against the weight and probabilities of the evidence in the case. The word "trustee" was used in the sense of "executor" and therefore the probate ought to have been granted to the appellants and therefore their Lordships reversed the decree of the Lower Court.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Kelkar appeared for the 1st and 2nd respondents.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the 1st respondent.

Mr. P. Kane appeared for the 3rd respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

827-14.—**Vachha & Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali, v. Shaik Sarafalli Mamooji & ors, Patell and Ez.**

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1223-14—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lukhma Tulla and Co a firm v Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, Rustomji and G.

Short Cause.

565-15—Pandia and Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v Messrs Ramcoover Mulchand a firm.

Long Causes.

740-14.—**Madhowji K and C, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr, v. Badriprasad Tikaram & anr, Nanu H & Co, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D & Co, Daphtary F and D.**

1071-14.—**Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana, v. Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M & H.**

1288-14.—**Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr. v. Pereshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K B B & Co.**

1462-14.—**Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.**

9-15.—**Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.**

1151-14.—**Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.**

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—**Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.**

1081-14.—**Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hasam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.**

958-14.—**Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.**

1000-14.—**Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr, v. T M Purdhy and ors, Captain & V.**

1359-15.—**Mulla & Mulla, Dallaporta and Patel, a firm, v. Bhaichand Jetha, Motichand & D.**

463-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Damodersdas Devidas a firm v Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr, Mulla and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suit for dismissal in Chambers.

760-15—Soonderdas and Co, Harichand Mancharam and Co a firm v Karimbhai Jivaji.

Summary suit for disposal against 2nd and 3rd defendants in Chambers.

643-15—Motichand and D, Baloobhai Moolchand v Kevalram Shivlal and ors.

For dismissal (in Court).

92-15—Chit. M and K, Gajanan Narayen Thakur v Bhagwan Talook and anr, Sabnis and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

813-14.—**Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Aanandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.**

813-14—Khanderao L and M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v Anandibai widow and anr, Ragh N and Co., Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

590-14—Surajmal and Co. Shriramdas Malavi and Co a firm v Bhanji Arjun and anr, Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in Re The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna Offl Liqr v. N R Mistry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

360-11—**Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.**

402-15.—**Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & Mulla.**

386-15.—**Payne & Co, Bai Khorshedapoo Pestonji v. Dadabhai Bhandari & ors, Surajmal & Co.**

556-15.—Surajmal & Co, Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari v. Khorshedbanoo & ors, Payne & Co.

1217-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (in Liqn), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar & anr, Edgelow G W & Co.

1403-14.—Pandia & Co, Lakhamsey Keshowji v. Waman Venkoba Kamat, & anr, N. C Dalal.

125-09.—Amin & Desai, Khimji Azzur Virji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills, Ltd. and anr, Mulla &M., Tyabji D & Co.

373-12.—Bhai K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne & Co.

329-15—Khand L and M, Somaji Jagmalji and Co a firm v Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D and D.

1239-14—Nadirshaw and D, Hemraj Asaria v Ghella Asaria and ors, Payne and Co.

1371-14—M K R B and Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, M K R B and Co.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld v Jhaveri Jhunalal Manalal, Malvi H M and R.

1348-14—**Mulla and Mulla, Virji Peraj v Lakhmidas Pragji and ors, Mulji and Tha, Mulla and Mulla.**

1475-14—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Vahlde Karim Khan v Mactoombi Vahlde Kassim, Ard H D and Co.

1384-14—Uuwalla P and P, Nabi Chhagal v Yemanabai widow and ors, Un P and P, Mirza M and M.

45-15.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo Cursetji & Co, a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Mer K & Co.

45-15—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Merwanji K and Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne and Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co., Edg G W and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PEON'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Haridas Shunker, a peon in the employ of Mr. B. Ruttonji of Forbes Street, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of different sums of money, amounting to Rs. 45.

The accused was entrusted with Rs. 150 to pay for dock charges, out of which he misappropriated Rs. 45. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

At Mazagon the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, decided a case in which Succaram Suntoo, a Hindu, about twenty years old, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.

It was proved that the accused was scolded by his brother for not going to work at about 9 p.m. on July 9th and after a while it was found that Succaram Suntoo was not in the house. At about 9-40 p.m. the driver of a train saw that the accused was lying between the rails, and although he did his best to prevent the train passing over him, he could not succeed in doing so until after five carriages had passed over the place where Succaram was lying between the rails. When the train was stopped, both the driver and the guard alighted and asked the boy to step out but he would not. They however, took him out and instituted this case.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and he was sentenced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

INGENIOUS FRAUD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Fuller charged Keshavlal Damodhar and Chowija Khebji with making false representations with intent to cheat. Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the accused.

It was alleged that in May last the first accused went to Mrs. Watts, residing at Elphinstone Circle, and representing to her that he was in the employ of Mrs. Newton, proprietress of a dairy farm at Elphinstone Road, said he would supply milk on Mrs. Newton's behalf. Mrs. Watts agreed to purchase the milk, which the accused supplied. As the milk was of excellent quality, Mrs. Watts recommended Mrs. Newton's name to Mrs. Humphreys, residing at Colaba who also then bought the milk from the accused. At the end of June the accused presented a bill for the month made out on a piece of paper, which Mrs. Watts refused to accept as it was not regularly made out and Mrs. Newton's name was not on it. He then called with a printed bill which Mrs. Watts again refused to accept as Mrs. Newton's name was not on it. The second accused, who had accompanied the first on this occasion, took away the bill and subsequently brought it back with a signature on it purporting to be that of Mrs. Newton. Mrs. Watts got suspicious and wrote to Mrs. Newton, when the accuseds' fraud was discovered.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Vicaji asked for a lenient sentence for his clients, as Mrs. Newton did not wish to press the charge.

The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 60, and the second Rs. 20.

ASSAULTING WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

In the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazagon, Inspector Smith charged one Shaik Hussein Ahmed Hussein with causing hurt to Mr. Kaikhusru Ardeshir Enti with a dangerous weapon.

Evidence was led to prove that Mr. Kaikhushru is Secretary to the Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Charities and also the attorney of Khan Bahadur Patel, who was residing in Quetta. The complainant who was living in Bellasis Road, compelled one of the Khan Bahadur's tenants, a few days ago, to vacate the place he was occupying since a long time. When Mr. Kaikhushru was returning home at about 6-15 p.m. on the 16th of the last month from his office and when he was nearing his house, the accused struck forcibly with a big stick on the complainant's thigh and also on the left hand which caused serious injuries.

Henry Banks, a European, lad, who was a witness to the assault brought the Police to whom a complain was made. The accused again assaulted the complainant's son, Mr. Bejonji while he was returning home, at about 8 p.m. on the 7th July. This time, the accused was however caught by Mr. Bejonji and handed over to a Goanese, while he went to bring a policeman, but the accused ran away. He was, however, caught in a stable on the Moreland Road the next day. The accused was identified by both the assaulted persons, as also by Henry Banks.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate disbelieved him as he had been identified by three respectable persons. The accused denied that he had ever assaulted Bejonji; he had only pushed him a little.

The Court thought that the accused's guilt was fully proved and said that it was necessary to award an exemplary sentence. The accused was a hireling and was set upon the two persons by their enemy. The Court therefore found him guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, as the accused had one previous conviction.

MILITARY EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

The "Tribune" publishes the details of a military embezzlement case which is being tried at Multan by Major Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner, in which one Badri Pershad, a writer of the double company commander, stands charged with having altogether misappropriated Rs. 1,283-12. There are altogether six cases against the accused, each consisting of 3 charges, the main charges being that the accused got cheques signed by the double company commander much in excess of the actual requirements and misappropriated the excess. The cheques were in respect of railway fares to sepoys who were granted leave preparatory to going to the front and also allowances to wives of sepoys away on active service. At present only two cases are being proceeded with against the accused.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS CONTINUED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 14.

When the Special Tribunal trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case met yesterday, Mr. Sahni, Bar-at-Law, argued for Ram Saran Das of Kapurthala, analysing the evidence against him. He said some of the witnesses were unworthy of credit. Accused was alleged to have written the lease of house No. 1 (Lahore) rented by the conspirators, but the lease was never put to Mr. Brewster, Government Expert in hand-writing.

There was some discussion at this stage between the Commissioners and the counsel as to the right of the counsel to refer that admissions of the co-accused in favour of his client. The argument of the counsel was interrupted for a short interval for the last batch of defence witnesses to give their evidence.

Professor Diwan Chand of the Lahore D. A. V. College, deposed to the circumstances of the search of Bhai Parmanand's house in 1909, when some of the effects of Pishan Singh, brother of Ajit Singh, an absconder, had been left in the house.

Mr. Sahni, on resuming his argument, took up Dewa Singh's case making a great point of Ichhra Sing's not having mentioned or identified the accused in connection with the present case. Counsel also tried to discredit the prosecution evidence by showing that it was uncorroborated on many points. Moreover, Dewa Singh was not alleged to have taken part in any dacoity or joined any revolutionary party. Indeed, he was a police spy and had worked to keep the police informed of the movements and activities of the conspirators. The story of the conversion of a brass lamp into bomb-shells was improbable.

VALUE OF APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Passing on to the case of Roda Singh, Mr. Sahni contended that the fact of revolvers having been found on his person on 30th November last at Moga, for which he had already got three years, should not be allowed to weigh with the Commissioners against him. The most damaging witness against him was Jowala Singh, the approver. But the latter's antecedents were far from honourable. Counsel thought the Government Advocate was not within his rights in referring to the Ferozepore murder case and severely criticised Umrao Singh's evidence.

With reference to Medan Singh, Mr. Sahni argued that he was not a member of the party and there were contradictions in prosecution depositions. He admitted having gone to the "Khalsa Akhbar" office, but not to house No. 1.

DISSUADING PEOPLE FROM JOINING THE ARMY.

In arguing on behalf of Piyara Singh, Mr. Sapni urged that one charge against him was that he was going about dissuading people from joining the army, but his brothers were still serving in the army and it was curious that he never tried to influence his own people, but went after strangers. Piyara Singh was living at Toronto, 3,000 miles away from San Francisco, and had never meddled with the work of the party in America. Nand Singh's confession, though implicating himself, should not be accepted as true, as he had not made a full statement.

Counsel then referred to the first report by Sub-Inspector Tanwir Ahmed, who used violence towards the accused at the time. Piyara Singh struck the sub-inspector in self-defence, to which he was entitled under the law. He quoted several authorities in support of his view.

SIMLA, July 14.

The following absconders who were wanted in the Lahore conspiracy case have recently been arrested at the stations noted against their names. All of them are returned emigrants:—Sajjan Singh, Lyallpore; S. N. Sanyal, Benares; Piara Singh, Hoshiarpore district; Beer Singh and Boota Singh, Jullundur district; and Kala Singh, Kapurthala State.

SUIT AGAINST A RULING CHIEF

A LETTERS PATENT APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 14.

At the Madras High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Oldfield and Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer disposed of a Letters Patent appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Tyabji. The facts of the case were as follows:

The plaintiff, a temple servant, instituted a suit against the ex-Rajah of Cochin, a trustee of the temple, for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal. The suit was dismissed by the Sub-Judge of Calicut on the ground that no suit could be maintained against a Ruling Chief without the permission of Governor-General in Council. In the present case the Governor-General in Council after communicating with his Highness declined to grant the permission to sue. The plaintiff thereupon appealed to the High Court and Mr. Justice Tyabji upheld the view of the subordinate judge. It was against that judgment that the present appeal was preferred.

Mr. T. R. Ramchandra Iyer, for the appellant, contended that the suit substantially was against the trust and it was only incidentally as against the Rajah in his capacity as a trustee. In such cases no permission to sue was required. Moreover, his Highness had put in a written statement, in which, though he objected to the suit being maintained against him, he pleaded on merits. Consequently there was a waiver of his privilege.

Mr. C. V. Ananthakrishna Iyer, on behalf of his Highness, supported the judgment of the Lower Court, urging that the privilege was an absolute one and that as a fact there was no waiver.

Their Lordships held that suits against the Ruling Chiefs could not be maintained without the permission of the Governor-General in Council and that there could be no waiver by merely pleading on merits. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

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VICTORY OR RUIN.

MR. BONAR LAW ON WAR ALTERNATIVES.

THE COALITION CABINET.

Mr. Bonar Law on Saturday June 19, attended Speech Day at Shrewsbury School, where he has two sons. There was a very large attendance and most of the boys called up to receive prizes were in uniform as members of the school contingent of the Officers Training Corps. On the platform were General Sir W. H. Mackinnon, the Mayor of Shrewsbury, the Bishop of Pretoria, Lord Harlech, and the local members of Parliament. The Headmaster (the Rev. C. A. Alington) read out a list of honours and reported that of the representatives of the school at the front two had lost their lives.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech, said:—

We are living in the midst of the greatest convulsion which has ever been wrought upon the earth by the hand of man. It is the greatest war of which there is any record, not only from the number of men who are engaged in it, but from the issues which are to be decided by it. We are in it as a nation. There is no turning back, there is no standing still. There is one outlet only—victory or ruin. That victory cannot be won alone by our sailors or our soldiers. Their valour and heroism will be vain unless they are supported by the nation.

The responsibility falls first upon the Government of the country. A new Government, and, as we hope, a Government representing, not a party, but the nation, has been formed. Not all Coalition Governments have been popular in this country. The prejudice against them, I think, is due partly, largely, to a saying of Disraeli—"England does not like coalitions." If such a Government be formed as a result of the clash of personal animosities or of the play of personal ambitions—if it is, or if it seems to be, only a game of party politicians, then it fails, and it deserves to fail. There have been such coalitions and they ignominiously failed. But there have been those which have not failed. The most glorious Administration, probably, that this country ever had—that of the first Pitt at the time of the Seven Years' War—was a Coalition Government. At the time we were engaged in fighting revolutionary France, in circumstances very like those which exist to-day. A coalition was formed. It did not fail, but for many a long year helped to keep the country united in the prosecution of a terrible war. The present Government is an experiment, but if the House of Commons and the country believe that this coalition has been formed under the stress of national necessity, if they believe that those who are parts of it are not influenced in the least by considerations of party or personal interest—if they believe that—and I think it is true (cheers)—I am sure that, whatever our mistakes, however great our shortcomings, our countrymen in the House and out of it will do their best to help us. (Cheers.)

SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION.

But the responsibility is not that of the Government alone. It is a responsibility of the nation as a whole. We are fighting an enemy who has shown not only in the conduct of the war, but in the preparations which forced the war, that he has no scruples, that he has no principle, that he has no morality except success. But we are fighting an enemy also who has shown that he has a courage and a resourcefulness which in a better cause might win the admiration of the world. But his strength is due not only, perhaps not mainly, to the perfection of the military machine. It is organised for war, and if we are to win in this struggle—and it won't be easy, but we shall do it—if we are to win we cannot afford to give him any handicap. Not merely as an Army or a Navy, but as a nation we must be driving from top to bottom for one purpose, to end this war.

A great deal has been said and written about national organization. The idea which springs to our minds is that the State should become personified, that it should touch a man or a woman on the shoulder and say, "That is your job. You have got to do it." It is very attractive if it is not so easy to work out. The organization which will succeed is that which interferes as little as possible with the ordinary habits and customs of our lives, but interferes where interference is necessary. (Cheers.) It is a kind of organization also which, in my belief, will not succeed with us unless it appears right and just, not merely to the majority of the nation as a whole, but to the majority of the particular classes who are affected by it.

It is my belief that, as a nation, we now realize so clearly the task that lies before us that the nation is ready to accept this principle—that at a time like this, in her hour of danger, our country has a right to call upon every one of us, to take all we have, what we can do and what we can place at the disposal of the country in her need. (Cheers.) Next week Parliament will be asked to sanction a big step in the direction of organization for the production of munitions. I think that both Parliament and the country will give it sanction and that those affected will themselves welcome it; for they realize that the producing of munitions is not only as necessary as, perhaps more necessary than, men to end this war and that proper production means the lessening of suffering and the saving of the lives of those who are fighting our battles.

THE CHASTENING OF WAR.

I think the whole outlook of our people is affected already by the war and will be affected more. Before the war there were many who looked with envy, and with a certain contempt also, upon those whom they described as "the idle rich." They now know this at least, that, whatever the defects of those classes, there is no lack among them of courage or of patriotism. I think they have given in full measure of their best for the service of the country. We know, too, that the working classes have come forward without compulsion, in numbers which are almost incredible, and have shown their readiness not only to risk a give up their lives in the service of their country, but to sacrifice the well-being of the families they left behind It is a great thing, and I believe it will make a difference in the lives of our countrymen hereafter. (Cheers.)

Some ancient writer, I forget who it was, said of education that it was the turning of the eye of the soul towards the light. What is happening now is the turning of the eye of our souls towards the light. What can we see of what is being done by our soldiers? Almost every day there are battles with the enemy of which we never hear, more of our countrymen are falling than fell in the battle of Waterloo, and almost every day deeds of valour are being done. Neither business nor anything else should go on as usual at a time like this. (Cheers.)

The war is putting its mark, and a deep mark, on every one of us which will remain there as long as we live. There is nothing to my mind, so tragic as the number of young lives which are being lost, and have been lost, in this conflict, and there is nothing more heroic than the way in which young fellows, little more than schoolboys, have everywhere played the part of men. Every one of you I fancy has before his mind to-day the familiar figure of a comrade who only a short time ago did his work in this school, and whose body is now buried on a foreign shore. Those who are listening to me may be thinking, as I am thinking, of some one, just a schoolboy in years, who liked his work, who did not wish to change it, and who joined his Majesty's forces, not from any spirit of adventure, but because he thought he ought to join. There are many such, and to them we cannot pay a higher tribute than to say, in the words of Shakespeare, the highest tribute of all. "They loved duty more than they feared death." (Loud cheers.)

WAR WORK FOR WOMEN.

LORD DERBY'S ADVICE.

Lord Derby was the principal speaker on June 16, at a crowded meeting held in the Manchester Town Hall to forward the movement for war service for women. The hall was crowded, and an overflow meeting had to be held, says "The Times."

Captain Williams, of the Board of Trade, explained the object of the movement. He said the Board of Trade wanted to obtain a census of women who were able and willing to undertake some sort of employment. They did not offer work straight away. The women would be paid, and they would get equal pay for equal results. They did not appeal to people who were in work already. They wanted leisured people and people who had experience of work but had given it up. If they replaced men, they would at the end of the war have to make way for the men they displaced.

Lord Derby said that they wanted all the men they could get. The losses had been heavy, and he must express his sympathy with those who had lost relations in those gallant Lancashire regiments that had done such magnificent service at the front—the East Lancashires in the Dardanelles, and the West Lancashires in France. When the history of the campaign came to be written there would not be a man, woman, or child who would not be proud that they had relatives serving with those gallant Territorials. (Cheers.) He had his nearest and dearest relatives out there himself, and if it was not for work anxiety would drive one mad. Therefore to each anxious person who was not doing work he said, "Take my advice. The best think you can do, not only for the man for whom you are anxious but for yourself, is to get some work and do it with all your strength and to the best of your ability."

THEY COULD RELEASE MEN.

At the present time many men who were anxious to go to the front could not do so because there was nobody to take their place, and it was in the power of many of his hearers to release them. One small matter came within his experience the other day. At a London station the little carriages on wheels which ran about the platforms carrying tea and light refreshments were no longer worked by boys but by girls, and the girls had doubled the sales. (Laughter.) There were other and bigger things that could be done. One of the most wonderful sights that anyone could see in France at the present time was the way in which the land was cultivated and growing luxuriant crops right up to the danger zone. That was not being done either by the young or the middle-aged, but by women and bent old men, who were unable to bear arms. British women were not called upon to go into the danger zone unless Zeppelins were about, but they could release men, and that was very useful.

Another thing was that they must not take up this work in the spirit that it would be a pleasant change. Every one could do some work, and they should do the work which was most fitted to their capabilities. No woman should undertake other work until she had first made adequate arrangements for looking after her children, and at the end of the war they must resign their place for the man who had left his work to fight for the cause of the Empire. The men must not go away to battle with the suspicion that they were about to be supplanted.

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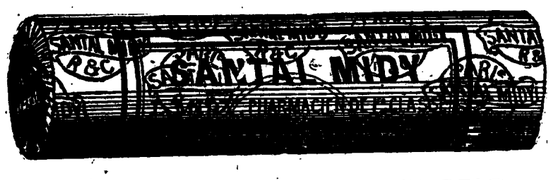

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